

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)



(Vol. XXI contains Nos. 31-35)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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8201

8202

LOK SABHA



Wednesday, 24th September, 1958.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I can only read out the material; I do not know how far it is relevant to the question.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Emergency Relief Organisations

*1522. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Emergency Relief Organisation set up in Bihar has undertaken any relief work; and

(b) if so, the nature of work undertaken by them in 1958 so far?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) Suitable relief measures were undertaken in natural calamities like epidemics and floods and areas affected by scarcity due to drought.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether these organisations have been set up at all levels or they are to be organised at the lower levels, that is, at police station level?

Pandit G. B. Pant: It is expected that in course of time they will be organised at least at the district level.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the expenditure incurred by the organisations, and will it be shared by the Centre as well?

207 (A) LSD.—1.

During 1957-58, a team of officers of the Government of India visited, among others, the drought-affected State of Bihar. The team recommended additional minor irrigation schemes costing Rs. 89 lakhs. Accordingly, the following amounts were sanctioned: Central loans, Rs. 83 lakhs; Central grant, Rs. 3 lakhs; State's share of subsidy, Rs. 3 lakhs. During the current financial year, the State Government has not come up with any specific request for sanction of the scheme for implementation in the drought affected areas.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस संगठन द्वारा लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं में जितने कार्य किये गये हैं उनसे कितनी जमीन में सिंचाई होने की आशा है ?

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : यह तो रिवीफ आरगेनाइजेशन है । इसका खास काम तो यह है कि जब कहीं कोई आफत नागहानि आ जाती है या कोई ऐसी विपत्ति आ जाती है, जैसे सूखा पड़ जाये, या कहीं बाढ़ आ जाये या कहीं कोई बीमारी या बबा फैल जाये, ऐसे वक्तों में लोगों की मदद करे । तो इसका खास अन्दाजा तो लगाना मुश्किल है कि कब कब ऐसा होया । उम्मीद यही रखनी चाहिये कि ऐसे बहुत कम मौके होंगे ।

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether such organisations have been set up in other States for flood affected areas?

Pandit G. B. Pant: They have been set up, I think, in most, if not all, of the States—presumably in all—to deal not only with flood affected areas but also with other matters of the same type.

Central Basic School at New Delhi

*1523. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to establish a Central Basic School at New Delhi as recommended by the Standing Committee on Basic Education has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know when this scheme will be finalised?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The original proposal was that this must be started by the Ministry itself. Later on it was thought that it would be much better if the institution was entrusted to the care of certain private agency. As soon as some arrangement can be made with a private agency, the School will be started.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether Government are not thinking to have one type of education for all children, irrespective of status?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Government have already taken that decision. I have so many times informed the House that Government have accepted basic education as the pattern of national education.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What steps have Government taken towards implementing the scheme? If they have adopted the basic school system to be the sole system, why is its introduction not contemplated in Delhi also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Government are giving assistance to the State Governments for converting all other

schools into basic schools, and it is our hope that in course of time, all the other schools will be converted into basic schools and there will be only one type of schools as far as elementary stage is concerned.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Will public schools be converted into basic schools?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Efforts are also being made with the public schools, and we are hoping that they would also introduce the same system of education in those schools.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Is it a fact that officials and Ministers are sending their children to public schools only?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Under the Constitution, people are free to send their children to any school they like.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever question is asked, let no personal question be asked about Ministers.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether this scheme has been implemented at least in Union Territories?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: We have asked the Union Territories also and efforts are being made. Some basic schools have already been started in Union Territories. We are also asking them to convert all the existing schools into basic schools.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has stated that basic education is the basis of our national education, may I know how Government propose to adjust basic education to any other pattern of education like higher secondary education?

Mr. Speaker: The question was whether there was a proposal to establish a central basic school at Delhi as recommended by a Committee. The answer to that could only be 'yes' or 'no'. From an individual case let us not go to a general principle and ask

how far basic education fits in with other patterns of education; that is not relevant.

Classification of Backward Classes

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 *1524. { Shri Ram Krishan:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Siddiah:
 Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sample survey of the living conditions and circumstances of the backward classes has been completed;

(b) if so, whether Government has received the report of the survey; and

(c) if so, whether a copy of it will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) The Deputy Registrar General has not prepared any connected report but has only compiled and submitted a number of data in the form of tables giving information collected by him in the course of the survey and their classification in accordance with certain literacy and occupational patterns.

(c) The data supplied by the Deputy Registrar General is too voluminous and unwieldy to be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know the nature of the information supplied by the Deputy Registrar General?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I have indicated that in the answer, that it is based on a pattern which takes into account the literacy of the persons, their occupations and the like.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There were complaints that certain backward classes had not been enumerated in the list. May I know what has been done to include them in the sample survey?

Pandit G. B. Pant: No particular class has yet been entered into any official list. The orders as they stand

at present suggest that adequate assistance to the extent of the resources available should be given to those who have been treated as members of the Backward Classes in the past and that whatever is feasible should be done for them.

Shri Achar: May I know whether Government is taking any action in view of this survey that has been made?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Certainly; the survey has been made so that Government may be able to determine the criteria.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know whether the survey has been conducted in the Madras State also and whether this report has been sent to the Madras Government for comment?

Pandit G. B. Pant: It has been conducted in three States, West Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know whether the report has been sent to the Madras Government and whether their reactions have been communicated?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Not so far.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the classification will be on the basis of 'Backward classes' and the 'Most Backward classes'?

Mr. Speaker: Are there degrees of backward classes?

Pandit G. B. Pant: So far as the present intentions go, it is to have only one class and not too many—not as in the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

Shri Basumatari: What were the terms of reference for this sample survey?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The people who are conducting the sample survey were to be guided by the Deputy Registrar General so as to enable the

Government to get necessary data for preparing the list of Backward Classes.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether as a result of this survey there will be a reclassification of the Backward Classes? May I also know whether Government is aware of the practice in Madras State whereby certain groups of Backward Classes are mentioned as the Most Backward Classes getting all the facilities that are given to the Scheduled Castes?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I hope it will result in reclassification.

Import of Locomotives for Rourkela Steel Plant

*1525. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) how many locomotives were imported by Rourkela Steel Works;

(b) the cost of each locomotive; and

(c) whether any of them has been cannibalised for want of spare parts?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 24 locomotives have been imported by Rourkela Steel Works, of which 10 Numbers are 275 HP each, 10 Nos. 550 HP each and 4 Nos. 800 HP each.

(b) The cost of each of the locomotives is as follows:

275 HP Locomotive	Rs. 2.2 Lakhs
550	Rs. 4.45 ..
800	Rs. 6.7 ..

(c) While assembling the locomotives, certain parts were found either missing or damaged. In order to put the locomotives immediately into use, these parts were taken out from two locomotives temporarily.

Shri Morarka: May I know when the locomotives were imported and when they were put to use?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I could not give the exact date of their arrival

in the country. But, from the information in my possession, it appears that tenders were received in June, 1958 from about a dozen firms in response to tenders issued by the Rourkela project for diesel locomotives. The tender of Messrs. International General Electric Co., was the most attractive, both in respect of price and delivery, and hence their quotation was accepted. I could not give the exact date when they were actually received.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether any spare parts were also imported for this locomotive; and, if not, why not?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The spare parts were also ordered along with the locomotives and they were also imported. But the missing parts were not the normal spares. They appear to be the result of some mischief or the like and it is for this reason that we have constituted a Committee of Inquiry consisting of the Chief Engineer, Rourkela Steel Project and also the Financial Adviser and the Chief Accounts Officer to examine the matter; and investigation is still in progress.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: The hon. Minister has been pleased to say that some of these parts were found missing. May I know whether any communication was sent to the foreign suppliers who have supplied these locomotives; and, if so, what reply have they received?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have not got this information.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : ये पार्ट कहां से इम्पोर्ट हुये थे और जो पार्ट खो गये थे, वे रास्ते में खो गये थे या वहां से आये ही नहीं थे ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : अगर यह पता लग जाता कि वे किस जगह खो जा रहे हैं, तो सायद वे खोये ही न जाते ।

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the locomotives for Bhilai and Durgapur are also of the same gauge or are of different sizes?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would require separate notice for that.

Silence and Discipline in Educational Institutions



*1526. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given Starred Question No. 1657 on the 15th April, 1958 and state the action so far taken by the State Governments on a circular letter issued to them on the observance of silence and discipline in all educational institutions for ten minutes a day?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The Government of Assam have selected a number of schools with a view to giving effect to the suggestions contained in the circular letter. The replies received from the State Governments of Punjab, Mysore, Orissa, Madras, Kerala, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh reveal that they have not issued any instructions to the educational institutions regarding observance of silence. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have, however, stated that it is a regular practice in almost all schools in the State for the pupils to assemble along with teachers every day in the "School Assembly" in the forenoon before the commencement of the regular school work and in that school assembly observance of silence is practised. Other States have not intimated so far the action taken by them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that only one State has put this into practice—the Andhra

State. May I know what efforts are being made to have this put into practice in other States?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I would like to inform the hon. Member that this suggestion was made by the then Education Secretary in one of his demi-official letters and it was not a directive for the State Governments or one of the suggestions made from time to time. We shall draw the attention of the State Governments again to this matter. But, in this matter, no directive can be issued. Ultimately, the State Governments who are responsible for this should consider this matter.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether this observance of silence for 10 minutes is laid down on the old maxim, 'Speech is silver and silence is golden'?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if silence and discipline are going to form two different subjects or whether it is going to be only silence through discipline or something like that?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The idea that was conveyed to the State Governments in this letter was that the students and teachers should meet in a general assembly every day and have some kind of observance of silence for a few minutes and that might develop finer feelings in them and also a feeling of social integration and social response. It was with this view that the suggestion was made.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि केवल आन्ध्र प्रदेश की सरकार ने ही इसे क्यों स्वीकार किया है और अन्य सरकारों ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कठिनाइयाँ बताई हैं ?

श्री का० ला० श्रीवास्तव : मेरे पास जो भी इतिहास की, वह मैंने टेबल पर रख दी है ।

Production in Refineries

*1527. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay a statement showing the actual production of various items by each of the refineries during the year 1957-58 and state:

(a) whether the pattern of production is according to the needs of the country;

(b) if not, what steps are being taken to revise the pattern of production to suit the national demands; and

(c) the scheme of production for the fourth refinery?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). For security reasons, actual production figures of petroleum products are not disclosed in public interest.

Depending on the nature of the crude oil processed, there are narrow limits within which the pattern of refinery production can be adjusted. The pattern of consumption in India has an unusually high proportion of middle distillates (kerosene, and later High Speed Diesel Oil), the consumption of which has also been steeply increasing. As a result, the gap between consumption and indigenous production in these items is widening while we are already producing a surplus of Motor Spirit and Furnace Oil. Within the aforesaid technical limitations, all attempt is being and will be made to keep the production of the deficit products at the maximum.

There are four refineries in the country already. In the fifth (to be set up near Gauhati) it is intended to have maximum production of the middle distillates. In the sixth (to be set up at Barauni), in addition Aviation Spirit, Bitumen and Lubricating Oils are also likely to be produced.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether in the programme of

the expansion of the existing refineries they have any scheme to bridge this imbalance which is there in the production?

Sardar Swaran Singh: For bridging this imbalance, I have already indicated that the stress is intended to be laid on these deficit products in the new refineries.

With regard to the existing refineries, there is no programme at the moment except the one that has already been sanctioned with regard to the expansion of the refineries in the private sector.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the scheme of things regarding the pattern of products were examined and approved by Government and whether it was only because of the inevitable circumstances that the pattern was permitted or whether there is any profit motive behind this pattern?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think that we can say that there is any profit motive; it is a matter of opinion. According to the best judgment and advice that was available at the time the agreements were entered into, that pattern of production was considered to be appropriate.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether this refinery has submitted any statement to the Government regarding its gross profit and expenditure?

Sardar Swaran Singh: These companies do send a statement but these accounts as such are not subjected to any scrutiny.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Are we finding it difficult to sell our surplus motor gasoline from these refineries in the foreign markets at an economic price? If so, may I know whether the Government will consider cutting the production of this material in the three refineries?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as export and the price that prevails in

the markets else where are concerned, the prices are international prices. It is very difficult for me to say that they are always economic because economics of oil projects are fairly complex matters: for anybody to say as to what price is economic is perhaps a bold statement to make. But so far as cutting down of production is concerned, we have examined that aspect and we find that it may not be proper to cut down the production without its repercussions upon our internal requirements and also upon the foreign exchange.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that Government holds a particular percentage of shares in all these refineries?

Sardar Swaran Singh: We do not hold any share in these private sector refineries.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know whether the refineries have been so constructed that in course of time they could be readjusted to extract all the other by products contained in the crude oil?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is difficult for me to answer because the base is crude oil. It is then further cracked and fractionally distilled and various products are produced but the hon. Member refers to the residue that is left after the crude is cracked and fractionally distilled. That is a very fascinating study and researches all the world over are going on in that connection. Every effort is made to extract the maximum out of the residue that is left.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister in answer to an earlier supplementary has stated that it is likely that lubricating oil will be made in Barauni. I want to know whether in view of the fact that at present the entire demand of lubricating oil is met by imports, Government have chosen to discuss the matter with the existing refineries so that they may produce suitable crudes to make it?

Sardar Swaran Singh: We have been discussing in a general way with the existing refineries but it has not been possible to switch over to any other sources in crude which may yield a higher percentage of lubricating oil. These matters are receiving constant attention.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What amount of foreign exchange we will be spending on the by products of petroleum because they are not produced here and we have to import them?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The expression 'by product of petroleum' is not easy for me to understand.

दिल्ली पोलिटिकनीक

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*१५२८. { श्री भक्त वंशन :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री १३ अगस्त, १९५७ के तारान्तित प्रश्न संख्या ८८५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में एक ऐसा विवरण समा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिस में दिल्ली पोलिटिकनीक के सर्वांगीण विकास की अन्तिम रूप से स्वीकृत योजना का ब्योरा दिया हुआ हो ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : नीचे लिखी तबदीलियों के साथ गवर्निंग बाडी की सिफारिशें स्वीकार कर ली गई हैं :-

(क) दिल्ली में अलग एक इंजीनियरिंग कालेज जल्दी ही खोला जाना चाहिये । काफी विषयों में डिप्लोमा और सर्टिफिकेट देने के लिये पोलिटिकनीक का विकास करना चाहिये ।

(ख) १९५६-६० से बी० काम० डिग्री कोर्स में दाखिला बन्द कर देना चाहिये ।

(ग) मौजूदा टेक्निकल हाई स्कूल को जूनियर टेक्निकल स्कूल बना देना चाहिये ।

(घ) ग्रार्कीटिक्चर का कोर्स, स्कूल आफ टाउन एण्ड कन्ट्री प्लानिंग दिल्ली में कर देना चाहिये ।

(२) नये इंजीनियरिंग कालेज के व्योरे-बार नक्शे और तखमीने बनाये जा रहे हैं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब जो सिफारिशें मंजूर की गई हैं उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने में, उनको प्रमली जामा पहनाने में कितना समय लगेगा और इसके लिये कितना खर्चा मंजूर किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Certain action has already been taken. We have already opened the degree course in civil engineering. The national diploma course in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering has also been opened. The other recommendations will be given effect to as soon as possible.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह जो नया विकास का कार्यक्रम चालू किया जा रहा है क्या इससे यह भाषा की जाती है कि यहां का इंजीनियरिंग कालेज भी उसी स्तर का हो जायेगा जैसा कि खड़गपुर का इंस्टीट्यूट है या और जो बड़े बड़े टेक्नोलोजिकल इंस्टीट्यूट स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : यहां तो इंजीनियरिंग कालेज बनेगा । हायर टेक्नोलोजिकल इंस्टीट्यूट यहां नहीं बनेगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या शासन के पास इस सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें आई हैं कि अभी तक इस पोलिटैक्निक में छात्रों के प्रवेश के सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित नियम नहीं रहे हैं ? क्या खड़गपुर की तरह या दूसरे विद्यालयों की तरह यहां पर भी खुली प्रतियोगिता यानी ओपन कम्पीटीशंस का सिस्टम जारी किये जाने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : माननीय सदस्य ने अपने सवाल के पहले हिस्से में जो शिकायत

की है वह सही नहीं है । जहां तक दूसरे हिस्से का सम्बन्ध है हम हमेशा ही यह कोशिश करते हैं कि यहां भी वांछित के मामले में एक ही तरह का इंतजाम हो और वह वह हो जो दूसरी जगहों पर है ।

Shri Ranga: May I know whether any seats would be reserved for States other than Delhi in the engineering college?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is reservation of 20 per cent. for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. But as far as I remember except for Kashmir, there is no reservation for any other State.

Shri Ranga: Will the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes be available for other areas also?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is generally open for all areas. I may add that in Delhi there are students from all over India.

Evaporation Control Experiments

*1529. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has selected any centres for evaporation control experiments;

(b) if so, the names of those centres; and

(c) the results of experiments?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Faridabad, near Delhi.

(ii) Poondi, near Madras; and

(iii) Krishnarajasagara near Mysore.

(c) The experiments are under way, and the results are still awaited.

Shri Shivananjappa: What are the main features of this experiment and what is its commercial utility?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The main purpose is to find out measures by which the loss through evaporation may be curtailed. The hon. Member can easily understand its utility. If we could curtail evaporation, we can use our water resources with far greater effect.

Shri Achar: May I know whether a centre will be opened somewhere in the West Coast?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have mentioned three places where the experiment is being done.

Illegal Entry of Pakistanis in Assam

***1531. Shri Bimal Ghose:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals who have entered Assam in 1958 without visas or valid travel documents; and

(b) the steps taken to stop such illegal entry by Pakistani nationals into Assam?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar):
(a) 195, till the end of July, 1958.

(b) Action has been taken to prosecute these persons under the appropriate law. Effective vigilance is also being maintained along the border.

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I know if the Government have any information as to the extent if any to which these Pakistani nationals may be engaged in anti-Indian activities in this country and also if anybody has been arrested on that account?

Shri Datar: It is a different question; the question here relates to visas or valid travel documents.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Government has information about the number of Pakistani nationals who, under the cover of border firing, have trespassed into the Indian territory with the intention of permanently settling and living there? If so, has the Government tried to screen them?

Shri Datar: Sir, I have not been able to follow the hon. Member.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know the number of Pakistani nationals who, under the cover of border firings, recently trespassed into Indian territory with the intention of permanently living here; and, if so, have Government tried to screen them?

Shri Datar: I have not got the information on that point at present.

Shri Assar: May I know whether Government is aware that without any visas or permits so many Pakistani nationals are entering into the Kutch area; and, if so, what precaution has been taken by Government to stop it?

Mr. Speaker: The question is about Assam; Kutch is on the other side.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that some Pakistani nationals entered into our territory, especially in Assam, without visas or, having come with visas they tore off their visas and got themselves completely lost in the community here; and, if so, do Government have any information about this and the number of such Pakistani trespassers?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Some such complaints have been made. Government have started a few more check-posts on the border to see that people who come are not able thereafter to stay in a surreptitious way; but it is not possible to give any exact figure about such entries.

Scheduled Tribe Children of Tripura

***1532. Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Tribe children of Tripura are allowed the privilege of prosecuting their studies in the Nursery School free; and

(b) whether there is any arrangement for reservation of seats for the Scheduled Tribe children of Tripura in the nursery schools of Agartala?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: May I know whether children belonging to Scheduled Castes are also allowed to study free that school?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir; all children are free.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether children belonging to Scheduled Tribes in the tea gardens are treated in the same way?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: 20 per cent. of the seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes students in this school.

Shri Basumatari: I was referring to the children belonging to Scheduled Tribes in the tea gardens.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is referring to the children of those persons who work in the tea gardens.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The school is open to anybody and everybody, whoever wants to send his children to the school.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: I wanted to know whether Scheduled Caste children are also allowed free.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have said that no tuition fees are charged in this school, and all children are admitted without payment of any fees. There is no question of making any discrimination for anybody. 20 per cent. seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

Excise Duty on Cotton Textiles

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*1533. { **Shri N. R. Munisamy:**
 Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the impact of recent re-adjustment of excise duty on various categories of cloth produced by mills and powerlooms; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) It is too early to make a correct assessment of the effect of the recent re-adjustment of excise duty on mill and powerloom cloth; the trends of production, clearance, export and prices are being watched.

(b) Both production and clearance of powerloom units have increased. There has been some improvement in the clearance of cloth from the mills and the whole-sale prices of mill cloth have slightly fallen.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether as a result of the re-adjustment of excise duties the prices in respect of coarse and medium cloth have not registered a downward trend and, as a matter of fact, they are the same as they were before prior to the introduction of the re-adjustment of excise duties; and, if so, whether Government would take some steps to mop up the profits made by the millowners since they have not brought about any reduction in the prices of these items?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I have not followed the latter part of the question; but I should like to say, generally, the price of cloth is registering a downward trend. I have not got with me the details of prices of various categories, but I should like to say that the index of the wholesale price of mill cloth was 119.4 in April and in August it was 115.9.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: Among the various recommendations made by the Enquiry Committee, they have recommended a downward revision with regard to per capita consumption of cloth from 18½ yards to 17½ yards. In consequence thereof, may I know whether in the Second Five Year Plan, where we have fixed a target of 8,400 million yards, we are going to have a downward revision with regard to output also?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This particular aspect of the question, Sir, relates to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and I would request the hon.

Minister to address his question to that Ministry.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The hon. Deputy Minister mentioned the downward trend in the price index. May I know how far it has reflected in the price of coarse and medium cloth; has he got the break-up?

Shri B. B. Bhagat: I do not have the break-up.

Shri Tangamani: In reply to a previous question the hon. Minister stated that there has been some improvement in the clearance of mill cloth stocks. May I know how much is the present stock of mill cloth as compared to the stock which was there before this excise concession was given?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The stocks in the mills today—the latest figure available for August, 1958—are 668 million linear yards as against 734 million linear yards in June. Therefore, the stocks seem to be decreasing.

श्री रा० क० वर्मा : ब्राज जो कपड़ा तैयार होता है एक्साइज इयूटी से बचने के लिये, उसमें से कट-पीस अधिक परिमाण में बनाया जा रहा है क्या गवर्नमेंट को इस बात का ज्ञान है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : पूरी तरह यह ज्ञात नहीं है ।

Shri Ranga: Even though this excise duty has been imposed only on two types of cloth produced by mills and powerlooms, is it not a fact that there has been a depression in the sale of hand-woven cloth also?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is a separate question, Sir, and I would require separate notice for that.

Acquisition of Rare Manuscripts

*1534. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government of India to acquire rare manuscripts in the hands of private owners?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The Government purchase rare manuscripts through its Art Purchase Committee and have also issued in September, 1957 a public appeal requesting individuals as well as public and private institutions to offer as gifts or sell to Government such manuscripts in their possession.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether any survey has been undertaken about the rare documents, and, if so, which agency has done that?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Some attempts are being made to try to locate, collect and preserve ancient manuscripts; but no national survey has yet been undertaken.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether any financial assistance has been placed at the disposal of State Governments to make enquiries about rare documents in the respective States?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have written to all State Governments and requested their help in the matter.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: May I know whether any particular investigation has been made in our Braj, because in Braj there are very valuable manuscripts?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We want to have this investigation all over India, and in all languages including Braj.

Shri M. B. Krishna: May I know whether any effort is being made to acquire or purchase rare Moghul paintings?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, Sir.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether any amount has been spent so far in the purchase of these rare manuscripts in any of the States?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The figures that I have here are: 562 gifts from 1956 up to 1958 and 2263 purchases at a cost of about 1.41 lakhs. We have also received from the Prime Minister a very large number of manuscripts as gifts.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there is any proposal to establish a museum only for this purpose?

Shri Humayun Kabir: These will be preserved in museums along with other types of objects.

Distribution of Iron and Steel

*1536. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government was recently requested by the Government of Assam to increase the Development Scheme quota of steel to at least 1,500 tons per quarter; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b). The Government of Assam requested for an increase in the quantum of allotment to the State. In spite of the overall shortage of steel in the country, the State's Development Scheme quota has been increased from 563 tons to 1063 tons per quarter with effect from Period I/58-59 as a special case.

Shri Basumatari: May I know on what basis this development scheme quota of iron and steel is distributed? Is it on a population basis or on the basis of requirements?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It is on the requirements.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the work of construction of the industrial estate at Gauhati has been held up for want of iron rolls?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: There is a general shortage of steel. That is not the difficulty with Assam only.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has given an assurance that all the industrial estates will get the quota for one shift and, if so, how is it that the industrial estate in Assam is being starved?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): That question, I think, should appropriately be asked of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, as to what the nature of that assurance is. But the question, I think, was about the construction and not about the running of the industrial estate. On the construction side, if a case is specifically brought to my notice, I am prepared to look into it.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it not a fact that no quota of iron and steel has been moved to Assam for the last six months?

Sardar Swaran Singh: My colleague has answered that the allocation has been made.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Has it been moved?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Boundary Dispute between Punjab and Himachal Pradesh

*1538. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any boundary dispute between Punjab and Himachal Pradesh has been referred recently to the Central Government; and

(b) if so, when the matter is expected to be finalized?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Hem Raj: In view of the fact that there are certain pockets within Himachal Pradesh, just as Simla and Dalhousie, and there are so many administrative difficulties with regard to these pockets, may I know whether the Government of India will transfer those pockets to Himachal Pradesh and whether any decision has been arrived at to that effect?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The question related to some boundary disputes: none exists between the two States

today. Well, there are certain pockets; that is true. But that is a different matter altogether.

Shri Daljit Singh: As Kulu, Spiti and Lahaul are quite separate from the Kangra district adjoining Himachal Pradesh, may I know whether there is any proposal to form a separate district of these areas?

Pandit G. B. Pant: There is no such proposal before Government.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: May I know whether it is a fact that Simla is demanded by Himachal Pradesh people as a part of Himachal Pradesh?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Well, I think Simla is, to some extent, part of Himachal Pradesh.

Profits made by Oil Distributing Companies

*1541. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the gross profits made by Messrs. Burmah Shell, Standard Vacuum and Caltex Oil Companies during the year 1957 in the distribution of oil in India;

(b) the net profit figures for the same year;

(c) the total sale turn over of these companies for 1957; and

(d) whether these companies had filed their balance sheets for 1957 with any authority in India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) to (c). A statement giving the available information as furnished by the Oil Companies is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 55.]

(d) Messrs. Caltex (India) Ltd. filed their Statement of Accounts for the year 1957 with the Registrar of Companies in August 1958. The other two oil companies will do so shortly.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether it is a fact that all these oil companies have got a type of trade which they call 'bond delivery', for supplying fuel oil to steamers on the international basis and all the income that accrues to them inside India is never subject to scrutiny or never included in the profit and loss account of the companies concerned?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): That question was raised by some parties interested in the oil business and the Government are examining that question.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether it is a fact that the nature of the accounts of these companies concerning income and also the expenditure involved in the business of these companies are never subject to scrutiny by any of the Indian firms or auditors?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: These companies are registered outside India and under the rules they are required only to file their balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts with the Registrar of Companies.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the statement of accounts containing the profit and loss accounts of Burmah-Shell will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from them, because, in the statement now supplied, it is said that it is not yet available?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes.

Shri Nath Pal: Is it a fact that a large amount is deducted from the profits of the companies for payment to the companies' offices in London and Washington as commission for keeping the accounts of these companies?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I cannot express any opinion about the profits, but, if my hon. friend wants information on this, I would require notice. He may put a separate question and I shall answer.

Shri Ranga: Are they not liable to pay income-tax and therefore should not their accounts be submitted to the income-tax department?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: They are liable to pay income-tax on the income that they make, and they must be submitting their accounts regularly to the income-tax department.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Is it a fact that the gross income represents only 10 per cent. of their sales turnover minus the expenditure which they entail for the distribution because they are registered in India as distributing agencies?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am afraid I cannot express any opinion on the position just now unless I go into greater details.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The hon. Minister just now stated that all these companies file their accounts with the Registrar of Companies. May I know whether it is a fact that in the accounts filed by these companies, the nature of their income and also the details of the expenditure from the income are never shown and that they file only the profit and loss accounts showing block expenses and block income?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have my sympathies with the hon. Member—

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: My sympathies are with you.

Shri K. D. Malaviya:—and I would also like to state that if more information is available under the rules and laws, I would surely try to get them and place them before the House, but under the rules, they are just required to deposit these papers before the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. I do not know what more I can supply.

Shri Ranga: Has any effort been made to compare and contrast these two accounts which they submit to the Registrar of Companies and to the income-tax authorities?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We are trying to get some information about the accounts.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I would like to add that so far as the accounts submitted to the income-tax department are concerned, there are certain statutory protections with regard to the disclosure of the nature of those accounts.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will the Minister consider the changing of the rules if that is required in order that a true picture is available and the companies' loss and profits are actually known, because, from the manner in which it is done now, it is obvious from the Minister's answer that he has not satisfied himself?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is a bigger question of amending the existing law, and the oil companies that are incorporated abroad can be treated in the same way as other companies incorporated abroad, in the matter of submitting of accounts. I am sure that whatever law the Parliament makes, all companies which are incorporated abroad will abide by the directions if they want to function.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will they bring such a law before Parliament?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is not for me to express an opinion.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Can the hon. Minister not express any opinion as to whether any Bill will be brought before Parliament?

Mr. Speaker: The suggestion is that a Bill must be brought in this House. Immediately the hon. Minister cannot be expected to say 'yes'.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): An attempt is being made to obtain full and detailed information of these accounts from the companies concerned.

International Construction Company

*1542. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the services of many Indian engineers have been transferred to the International Construction Company Ltd.;

(b) if so, what is their number at present;

(c) the purpose for which they have been transferred; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase their number?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b). No, Sir, but 43 Indian engineers of the Durgapur steel plant have been attached to the International Construction Company in terms of the agreement with that Company.

(c) For technical supervision, progressing, inspection and clerical work, it was considered that it will not only be desirable but of distinct advantage, if, to the extent possible, Indian engineers and office staff were employed. To ensure that such experience acquired during the construction of the Durgapur works will not be lost to the project, it was agreed that these Indian engineers and staff will be provided by the project.

(d) Yes, Sir. As work gathers further momentum it might be necessary to increase the number of engineers to about 75.

Shri Subiman Ghose: Is it a fact that this International Construction Company, a British firm, has been appointed by the Government of India to act as the consulting engineers of the Indian Steel Works Construction Company, consisting of 13 British firms?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Yes, Sir; they have been appointed by the Government of India as consultant to the steel projects.

Shri Subiman Ghose: Is it a fact that the Indian engineers with similar and higher qualifications than the British engineers do not get the same amount of pay and other amenities such as housing, etc., like the British engineers?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): It is very difficult to compare the service conditions of each engineer. It is also not easy to assess the relative qualification or capacity of highly technical people. So, I think a comparison of that nature will not be easy.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Has the attention of the hon. Minister been drawn to various reports both in newspapers and elsewhere regarding the fact that Indian engineers are not getting a fair deal in this Durgapur project and in this International Construction Company?

Sardar Swaran Singh: A Press report was seen by me. I made some enquiry which revealed that the allegations made therein were not entirely correct.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: With all respect to the hon. Minister, may I know whether he means that Indians are less qualified and Britishers are better qualified.

Sardar Swaran Singh: No; certainly not.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I follow up that question? The hon. Minister stated that the allegations were not entirely true. May I know what part of it is correct?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: How much per cent. is it correct?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I did not calculate the percentage, but generally I am satisfied that if comparable technical qualifications are there, no discrimination is resorted to against the Indian engineers.

Shri Subiman Ghose: May I know if the Indian engineers had been asked.

what duties they are to perform under the International Construction Company?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Asked by whom?

Shri Sublman Ghose: Asked by the Government of India.

Sardar Swaran Singh: They know what they have to do and the Government knows what duties they have to perform.

Election Petitions

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*1543. { **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 216 on the 18th August, 1958 and state:

(a) the main reasons for the delay in disposal of 156 election petitions pending disposal;

(b) the steps taken to expedite their disposal; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to avoid delay in the disposal of election petitions in future?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Much of the delay in the trial stage has been caused by stay orders granted by the High Courts, on writ petitions filed against interlocutory orders of tribunals. Since the right to move the High Courts in this manner is derived from articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution, it is not possible to suggest any method of avoiding this source of delay.

(b) and (c). The Election Commission takes all possible steps to expedite disposal of election petitions. It is constantly watching the progress made by each Tribunal in the disposal of the election petitions. A monthly progress report is sent by each Tribunal and the Election Commission takes

all reasonable steps to ensure that the disposal of no petitions is unnecessarily delayed at the trial or appellate stage. If any Tribunal Judge appears to be unable to devote adequate attention to the election cases owing to his preoccupations with other judicial work, the Election Commission requests the High Court concerned to give additional help to the judge by way of the appointment of an Additional District Judge who can relieve the Judge of part of his normal judicial work. Cases of inordinate delay in the appeal stage are brought to the notice of the superior courts concerned.

Neither the Election Commission nor the Government of India consider it necessary to take any special steps to expedite disposal of election petitions.

Shri Tangamani: Out of the 156 election petitions which were pending in August, 1958, may I know how many related to election to the Lok Sabha, how many to the State Assemblies and may I also know how many of these petitions have been disposed of since then?

Shri Hajarnavis: These details are not available with me.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government propose to bring suitable legislation amending the Representation of the People Act for expediting the disposal of election petitions, in the light of the experience gained by the Election Commission?

Mr. Speaker: These are suggestions for action.

Shri Tangamani: There was a private Member's Bill on this matter and the hon. Deputy Minister said that Government intend to amend the Act.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know when it is going to be implemented.

Shri Hajarnavis: Government do intend to bring in legislation to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951 shortly and they have under consideration certain proposals, of which the effect might be expeditious disposal of these cases.

Shri Thimmalah: May I know whether this question has been examined by the Law Commission and have they suggested any method for the quick disposal of these petitions?

Shri Hajarnavis: As far as I am aware, this question has not been referred to the Law Commission.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the number of election petitions disposed of by the various tribunals and in how many cases appeals have been filed in High Courts?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must put a separate question.

Medical and Dental Services

*1544. **Seth Achal Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no additional regular commissions have been given to Emergency and Short Service Regular Commissioned Officers in the Medical and Dental Services as in other Arms during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the terms under which regular commissions have been or are proposed to be granted to Emergency etc. Commissioned Officers in various Arms including Medical are similar; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 56.]

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Seth Achal Singh: It is mentioned in the statement that—

“the question whether some more non-regular officers should be granted Permanent Regular Commissions in the Army Medical Corps/Army Dental Corps is under consideration.”

I would like to know how much time it will take to finalise this question.

Shri Raghuramalah: It is very difficult to say. Various aspects have to be considered. The case of Army Medical side is quite different from the Non-Medical Corps. Special circumstances have to be taken into account and it is very difficult to say how long it will take. We will try to do it as soon as we can.

Production of Diesel Oil in Refineries

*1545. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any agreement that the oil refineries would produce diesel oil; and

(b) if so, whether there is any possibility of production of diesel oil by these refineries.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b). Each of the three refineries set up under the Refinery Agreements are committee to produce Diesel Oil and are producing it.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know what is the agreement with the proposed oil refineries in Gauhati and Barauni and what will be the pattern of production? Will it be kerosene oil, motor spirit and diesel oil pattern or aviation spirit pattern?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): This question relates to the agreement between the present refinery and the Government of India

with regard to the production pattern. My hon. friend is asking about the new refineries.

Shri Hem Barua: What will be the agreement with the proposed refineries and what will be their pattern of production?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I would request that a separate question may be put.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether there is any existing agreement between the Assam Oil Company and the Government of India as far as the pattern of production in the new refineries is concerned, from the oil we are getting in the Assam oil fields in Naharkatiya?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir; there is no agreement that I know of between the Assam Oil Company and the Government with regard to the pattern of production in the new refineries.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that there is a proposal to introduce diesel engines in some sectors of our railways, what steps have the Government taken to step up the production of diesel oil?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We shall produce the maximum quantity of diesel oil possible under our conditions.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सजुराहो के मंदिर

*१५३०. श्री यादव : क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २३ नवम्बर, १९५६ को लगभग ७ बजे शाम को सजुराहो मंदिर से १६ मूर्तियाँ एक जीप में उठा कर ले जाई गई ;

(ख) क्या इस घटना में विभाग के कहीं भ्रष्टाचार का हाथ है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस सम्बंध में कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायूँ कबीर) : (क) से (ग). खुदाई के दौरान में जो १७ मूर्तियाँ मिली थीं उनमें से एक भ्रष्टाचार में रखी गई थी और बाकी १६ मूर्तियों में से तीन मूर्तियाँ २३ नवम्बर, १९५६ को लापता थीं। रिपोर्ट मिली है कि २२ नवम्बर, १९५६ की इस चोरी में विभाग के तीसरी श्रेणी के एक कर्मचारी का हाथ था। चोरी की सूचना पुलिस को दे दी गई थी और सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी के खिलाफ अनुशासनीय कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Sports Stadium in Calcutta

*1535. { **Shri Sadhan Gupta:**
Shri Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Improvement Trust have approached the Government of India for a grant for the construction of a Sports Stadium at Calcutta;

(b) whether the Government of India have agreed to make the grant; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Lakka Valley Project

*1537. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the Irrigation

and Power Team on Lakka Valley Project (Mysore); and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). The reports of the Teams are made to Governments concerned and to the Committee on Plan Projects after discussions with the project authorities [State Governments] Central Ministries connected with their implementation. In the present case, the report after discussions, was sent to the Mysore Government which has accepted all the recommendations except that relating to the alignment of the Devangeri Branch of the Channel where it crosses the Shantisagar Bund.

Prohibition of Meetings in Andamans

*1539. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an order was promulgated by the Police Authorities, Port Blair, during recent municipal elections in the Andamans, prohibiting meetings and processions without licences; and

(b) if so, under what provisions of the Law the order was promulgated?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) The Order was promulgated under Section 30(2) of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861).

संगीत नाटक अकादमी और ललित कला अकादमी

*१५४०. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या वैज्ञानिक शोधशाला और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संगीत नाटक अकादमी और ललित कला अकादमी के कार्यों से जनता को अवगत कराने के लिये इन अकादमियों

की रिपोर्टें किन-किन भाषाओं में प्रकाशित की गई है ;

(ख) क्या संगीत नाटक अकादमी की विभिन्न शाखियों में पढ़े गये लेखों को प्रकाशित करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि प्रश्न के उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैज्ञानिक शोधशाला और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् खान) : (क) अभी तक कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं छपी है लेकिन अकादमियों ने अंग्रेजी में बुलेटिन छापे हैं जिनसे उनके क्रिया-कलापों का पता चलता है ।

(ख) अभी अकादमी ने ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Purchase of Jeeps

Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Jadhav:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
*1546. { Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri U. C. Patnaik:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Ashok Mehta:
Shri Nath Pal:
Shri Goray:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 527 on the 26th November, 1957 and state the stage at which the suit relating to jeep deal filed by the Government of India in U.K. is pending?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): The discovery and inspection of documents has been completed and the case is likely to come up for hearing early next year.

Senior Basic Curricula

*1547. **Shri Liladhar Koteki:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what steps have been taken by Central Government to fit the Senior Basic Curricula in the lower classes of Secondary Schools so that pupils passing out from senior basic schools can conveniently join secondary schools?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): The State Governments have been advised to follow the same syllabus in both Basic and Non-Basic schools, if they are not already doing so, so that the Senior Basic students can join Secondary Schools with the same ease as others.

University Degrees

*1548. **M. K. Ghosh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the system of mutual recognition of degrees exists among all the Universities of India; and

(b) if not, whether Government intends to introduce such a system of recognition?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). There is no automatic mutual recognition of degrees of different Universities established by law in India. Each University is an autonomous body in the matter of recognition of degrees of other Universities and no outside authority can enforce any equivalence on them.

Economy Committee

*1549. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the work done so far by the Economy Committee set up for effecting economy in the various departments of the Ministry of Finance; and

(b) the amount likely to be saved as a consequence of the suggestions of the Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 57.]

Naval Establishments

*1550. **Shri U. C. Patnaik:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to "Jane's Fighting Ships" 1955-56 and 1956-57 editions, giving details of India's naval establishments;

(b) whether the facts mentioned therein are correct; and

(c) whether the information contained therein was furnished under the authority of Government?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) 'Jane's Fighting Ships' is a standard publication which contains detailed information concerning the maritime forces of almost all countries of the world. It has been the practice for the Indian Navy, in common with the Navies of other countries, to supply material for publication every year.

होशंगाबाद का उप-निर्वाचन

*१५५१. श्री जांगड़े: क्या बिबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश को होशंगाबाद निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में लोक-सभा का उप-निर्वाचन कब होगा; और

(ख) क्या इस निर्वाचन की तिथि निर्धारित करते समय उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की यातायात सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों और उन कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखा गया है जो नदियों में बाढ़ और वर्षा इत्यादि के कारण पैदा हो जाती हैं?

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री हज्जारमबीस) :

(क) निर्वाचन आयोग ने इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय तो अभी नहीं किया है किन्तु अस्थायी तौर पर उसने यह निश्चय किया है कि यह उप-निर्वाचन दिसम्बर, १९५८ के मध्य में किसी समय किया जाये।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियाँ

*१५५२. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २६ नवम्बर, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान सरकार ने राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कल्याण कार्यों के लिये इन जातियों की वर्तमान बढ़ी हुई जनसंख्या के अनुपात में दी जाने वाली धन राशि बढ़ाने के लिये जो ज्ञापन दिया था उसके बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्हा) : विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

राज्य सरकार ने कहा है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कल्याण के लिये केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित योजनाओं के मातहत अधिकतम निर्धारित की गई रकम को बढ़ाया जाये। उसने केवल केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित योजना के लिये ही यह मांग की है क्योंकि राज्य सरकार द्वारा संचालित योजना में तो आधा खर्च उसे स्वयं अपने साधनों में से ही करना पड़ता है। राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की जनसंख्या बढ़ जाने के बावजूद भी केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित योजना की निर्धारित रकम को निम्नलिखित कारणों से नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता है :—

(क) केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित कार्यक्रम के लिये जो भी रकम उपलब्ध थी वह पहले ही

विभिन्न राज्यों के लिये निर्धारित कर दी गई है और अब किसी राज्य की निर्धारित रकम में कमी किये बिना किसी दूसरे राज्य की रकम को बढ़ाना संभव नहीं है।

(ख) यद्यपि राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की जनसंख्या बढ़ी है लेकिन पिछड़े वर्गों की कुल जनसंख्या में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि यह बढ़ोतरी पिछड़े वर्गों को कुछ जातियों या आदिम जातियों को अनुसूचित जातियों या अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों में सम्मिलित करने से हुई है। इसलिये इसका इलाज यही है कि अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये निर्धारित ६६ करोड़ रुपये की रकम को उनकी संख्या में हुई कमी के अनुपात से घटा दिया जाये और इसे अनुसूचित जातियों या अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये निर्धारित रकम में जोड़ दिया जाये।

(ग) राज्य सरकार, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये वर्तमान निर्धारित रकम को ही खर्च नहीं कर पाई है। उससे कहा गया है कि वो केन्द्र और राज्य द्वारा संचालित योजनाओं के शुरू के दो सालों में बची रकम और चालू वर्ष की रकम को खर्च करें।

Open Hearth Blast Furnaces

*1553 { Shri Goray:
Shri Jadhav:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the possibility of setting up of small scale open hearth blast furnaces in India on the Chinese model; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and

(b). Government's attention has been drawn to reports about setting up of several thousands of small blast furnaces in China for production of pig iron. The feasibility and economy of putting up similar furnaces in India is, at present, under consideration.

Hospital Beds in Andaman Islands

*1554. Shri Lachman Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of hospital beds in Andaman provided at present is sufficient; and

(b) if not, what steps have been taken to increase the number of such beds?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No, Sir.

(b) (1) It is proposed to increase the bed strength of Port Blair hospital from 75 to 175. The plans and estimates are under scrutiny.

(2) The number of beds in Car Nicobar hospital is to be raised to 50. The estimates have been sanctioned and the construction has started.

(3) Sanction has been issued for the construction of a 20 bedded hospital at Rangat.

(4) Estimates for a 40 bedded hospital at Mayabunder are under preparation.

Supply of Minerals

*1555. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether the monopoly of supply of minerals for steel mills in public sector has been given to the State Trading Corporation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): No, Sir. It is, however, proposed to purchase iron ore and manganese ore through the State Trading Corporation according to necessity.

यह सुरक्षित रखना

*१५५६. श्री पांडेया मुरमु: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस बात को ध्यान में रखने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार में अनुसूचित जातियों व अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये रक्षित पदों की सूचना उम्मीदवारों के पास समय पर पहुंच जाये, सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (बी बातार): रिजर्व किये गये खाली स्थानों की सूचना का एडवर्टाइजमेंट बहुत से अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के अखबारों में (जिनकी संख्या फिलहाल ३० है) दिया जाता है जिससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को उनकी जानकारी मिल सके। एडवर्टाइजमेंट की प्रतियां रीजनल और लोकल काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों को भेज दी जाती हैं और यदि उनके पास कोई उम्मीदवार न हो तो डाइरेक्टोरेट जनरल आफ रिसिट्लिमेंट एंड एम्प्लायमेंट को लिखा जाता है जिसके पास सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों की लिस्ट रहती है। इसके अलावा अगर जरूरत पड़े तो उन मान्यता प्राप्त (Recognised) संस्थाओं से भी सलाह ली जाती है जो अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के हितों की देखभाल करती हैं।

Bharat and Jupiter Insurance Companies

1557. Shri Naushir Bharucha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1403 and supplementaries thereon on the 2nd April, 1958 and state:

(a) the precise legal difficulties involved in taking over the controlled business of Bharat Insurance Company Ltd., and Jupiter General Insurance Company Ltd.; and

(b) what progress has been made so far in removing these difficulties?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Among the various legal difficulties, the main ones are:—

(1) Bharat Insurance Company

- (i) Absence of valid Board of Directors to whom the management of the company can be revested after transfer of the 'controlled business'.
- (ii) There is a dispute about a property in Delhi and also about certain agreements entered into by it.
- (iii) Certain original books and documents being in the police custody, the Administrator has not been able to ascertain the amounts due under Section 106 of the Insurance Act, 1956, from the previous management.

2. Jupiter General Insurance Company

- (i) Absence of valid Board of Directors to whom the management of the company can be revested after transfer of the 'controlled business'.
- (ii) The case relating to the lien on a controlling Block of its 63,000 shares alleged to have been purchased by the old management with the funds of the company, is *sub-judice*.
- (b) Except the cases which are *sub-judice*, negotiations are going on between the Administrator, and the parties concerned to resolve the matters.

Vanaspati

*1557-A. { Pandit Thakur Das
Bhargava:
Shri B. D. Misra:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 645 on the 3rd March, 1958 and state whether any suitable colour has since been found

with which Vanaspati could be coloured?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): No, Sir.

Closure of Ammunition Depot, Gummidipundi

*1558. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Depot at Gummidipundi has closed down;

(b) if so, the number of employees affected by this closure;

(c) numbers provided with equivalent alternative employment; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to expand the Depot at Avadi to absorb these men?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): (a) Yes, partially.

(b) 243 on account of partial closing down of the depot.

(c) All the 243 employees affected were offered whatever equivalent alternative appointments were available; 47 employees out of 243 employees declined to accept alternative appointments.

(d) No.

South China Athletic Association Team

*1559. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the knowledge of Government that a football Team known as "South China

Athletic Association Team" has been invited by I.F.A. to play exhibition matches in Bombay and Calcutta;

(b) what are the financial arrangements offered; and

(c) what are the nationalities of the players?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimani): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information has been called for from the All India Football Federation and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

(c) The members of the team travelled as Stateless persons.

Tilak Maidan in Siliguri

*1559-A. Shri Manaan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a field known as the 'Tilak Maidan' in Siliguri, which has for many years been the only public field in this rapidly growing town has been taken over by the Defence Department of the Government of India;

(b) whether several scheduled matches have since been suspended with the result that the public feelings have risen very high; and

(c) whether Government would stay its order to occupy the said field?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) Tilak Maidan is a military Camping ground in Siliguri and is owned by Government of India in the Ministry of Defence. The question of taking over of the land by the Ministry of Defence does not therefore arise.

(b) The only information which the Government have about this is from a telegram received last week from the Secretary, Sports Association and

Secretary, Youngmen's Association, Siliguri.

(c) In view of the reply given to part (a) above, it will be appreciated that the Military has the right to use its own lands for its purposes and the question of issuing a stay order does not arise.

Budget of Manipur Territorial Council

*1559-B. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the budget of the Manipur Territorial Council for 1958-59 could not be passed by the Council;

(b) if so, whether any scheme or normal function of the Council has been suspended due to the failure of the Council to pass its budget; and

(c) the steps taken to overcome the difficulties in the discharge of normal work of the Council?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) The budget was placed before the Council but all demands were refused.

(b) So far as the Government of India are aware, no scheme or normal function of the Council has been suspended due to the failure of the Council to pass the budget.

(c) A 'Removal of Difficulty Order' has been issued empowering the Administrator to authorise the Territorial Council, to incur expenditure from the Council Fund in the Financial Year 1958-59 until the adoption by the Council of the budget estimates for that year in due course. The Administrator has also been empowered to prescribe dates for the completion of the various stages of the budget.

Loans to State Co-operative Banks

*1560. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the extent of credit towards short term accommodation and

medium term loans granted by the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India during the year 1957-58 giving separate figures for each State and Union Territories;

(b) whether any inquiry has been made to find out whether the State Co-operative Banks have utilised these loans and advances for the purpose for which they were granted; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) I place on the Table of the House two statements giving the required information. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 58].

(b) and (c). An investigation in this behalf is made generally by the Reserve Bank at the time of the inspection of the State Cooperative Banks. In the case of medium-term loans, the banks also submit to the Reserve Bank quarterly statements showing the actual utilisation of the amounts.

Training of Foremen and Supervisors

*1561, **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All-India Council for Technical Education has recommended and approved the scheme for training of Foremen and Supervisors; and

(b) if so, whether the scheme would be implemented in 1958-59?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) A technical institute is in the process of establishment at Calcutta for the training of Supervisors for the Mechanical Engineering industry.

A proposal for the establishment of another centre at Madras is under consideration.

The Regional Committees of the All India Council for Technical Education are examining the question of establishing training centres at other places in co-operation with industry.

History of Freedom Movement

*1562. { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the available material for the History of Freedom Movement in India has been collected;

(b) the agency through which it has been collected; and

(c) the progress made so far in preparation of History?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) While a great deal of material has been collected, it cannot be said that all the relevant material is in our hands.

(b) It was collected by the Board of Editors, History of Freedom Movement, mainly through the State Governments and by the National Archives of India.

(c) Dr. Tara Chand has informed us that he expects to complete the First Volume of the History by the end of May 1959.

Implementation of Scientific Policy Resolution

*1563. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to give further effect to the contents of

the scientific policy resolution since it was laid on the Table; and

(b) in what manner and to what extent the service conditions of the scientists and technologists have been improved or are proposed to be improved?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A conference was held on the 18th and 19th July, 1958 of scientists and others to consider implementation of Scientific Policy Resolution and a statement is laid on the Table of the House showing the recommendations made by the conference. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 59]. The recommendations are under consideration.

UNESCO Regional Seminars

*1564. Shri Shivananajappa: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the UNESCO will sponsor two important Regional Seminars in India soon for the South and East Asia;

(b) if so, the subjects to be dealt with by these Seminars; and

(c) when these Seminars will be held?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

UNESCO have sponsored the following two regional Seminars in India for South and East Asia:

(1) Seminar on Educational Reforms for South and East Asia.

(2) Seminar on Visual Aids in Fundamental Education and Community Development.

The former was held in New Delhi from 25th August to 5th September,

1958 and the latter is being held in New Delhi from 8th to 27th September, 1958.

Coal Production

*1565. Shri Bimal Ghose: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for revising the target of coal production in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

नाटक गोष्ठी

*१५६६. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या वैज्ञानिक शोधणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संगीत नाटक अकादमी द्वारा नाटक गोष्ठी की रिपोर्ट भारत सरकार के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

वैज्ञानिक शोधणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) जिन सिकांरिषों पर सरकार को कारंवाही करना था उन्हें संगीत नाटक अकादमी ने इस मंत्रालय के विचार के लिये भेज दिया है ।

(ख) जरूरी कारवाही के लिये सिकांरिषों मुनासिब अधिकारियों के पास भेज दी गई हैं ।

Profits made by Oil Refining Companies

*1567. Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the gross profit made by the three oil refining companies in India during 1957;

(b) the net profits of these companies for the same year; and

(c) whether these Companies have filed their balance sheets for the year 1957 with any authority in India?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information as furnished by the oil companies is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 60].

(c) Not yet, Sir. They are expected to file them before the Registrar of Companies shortly.

Desiliconising Plant at Rourkela

***1568. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs. International Construction Company has advised Government to set up a Desiliconising Plant at Rourkela;

(b) if so, when was the suggestion made;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) the total amount expected to be spent on this project?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In December 1955.

(c) As there is difference in technical opinion on the necessity of a Desiliconising Plant, necessary action will be taken only after actual commencement of the operation of the Plant.

(d) About 2 lakhs.

Southern Zone

***1569. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subject of Regional Power grid for Southern Zone has been referred to the Committee set up by the Southern Zonal Council;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(c) whether Government will lay a copy of the report on the Table?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) Not yet.

(c) The Committee will submit its report to the Zonal Council and after it has been considered by the Council, the proceedings will be placed in the library of Parliament.

Oil India (Private) Ltd.

***1570. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of the natural gas discovered in the area of recently formed Oil India (Private) Ltd. has been made;

(b) if so, the estimates of its reserves; and

(c) when can it be made available for domestic and industrial consumption?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). On the basis of an assessment made by Assam Oil Company the production rate of natural gas has been assessed at about 32 million cubic feet per day. The potential reserves held in the oil fields have not yet been assessed.

(c) Schemes for utilisation of natural gas are being formulated by consultants appointed by Government. Until a decision is taken it will be premature to indicate a date by which the natural gas can be made available for domestic or industrial consumption.

Second Naval Dockyard

***1571. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the possibilities of developing

Chilka Lake as a possible site for the location of the second Naval Dock-yard; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) Yes.

(b) The possibility of utilising Chilka Lake for the construction of the Second Naval Dockyard has been considered in detail, but the place has not been found suitable for the purpose.

Steel Plants

*1572. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibility and economy of expansion of the three existing steel plants in the public sector has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Usually it is the size of the blooming mill which determines the optimum size of the steel plant as a whole. In that sense, with a few additions, the steel plants in Bhilai and Durgapur can be expanded to 1.25 to 1.30 million tons. The Rourkela steel plant can be expanded to 1.60 million tons.

There is provision in the lay-out of the Bhilai and Durgapur steel plants to double the capacity to 2.5 million tons, at a later stage. In Rourkela, although there is room for doubling, the economics of working a plant of that size on the raw materials available in that area has to be studied further.

मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के निर्वाचन

*१५७३. श्री जगन्नाथः क्या विधि मंत्री यह बतान को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ प्रविधिक दफ्तरों के कारण मध्य प्रदेश

विधान परिषद् का निर्वाचन अभी तक नहीं हो सका ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री हृदयनदीप):

(क) जी नहीं, इस बारे में कोई भी प्रविधिक कठिनाई नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने सुझाव दिया है कि उस राज्य से सम्बन्धित स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों की सूची जैसी कि वह लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, १९५० की चौथी अनुसूची में दी गई है, इस प्रकार से संशोधित की जानी चाहिये जिससे "मंडल पंचायतों" के स्थान पर "केन्द्र पंचायतों" शब्द प्रतिस्थापित हो जाये ताकि नयी विधान परिषद् की रचना के प्रयोजन के लिये स्थानीय प्राधिकरण निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों से निर्वाचन संशोधित सूची के आधार पर किया जा सके।

(ख) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, १९५० को कई अन्य बातों के साथ उपरोक्त प्रयोजन के लिये भी संशोधन करने के लिये एक बिल संसद् के इस चालू सत्र में १९ सितम्बर, १९५८ को पेश कर दिया गया है।

Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki

*1574. [**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
[**Shri Tangamani:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been appointed in Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki to investigate into certain irregularities in local purchase;

(b) if so, the nature of enquiry; and

(c) whether a report has been submitted to the Ministry?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) to (c). A Court of Inquiry has been ordered by

HQ, Eastern Command to investigate the circumstances in which certain alleged procedural irregularities were committed in the local purchase by the Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki. The Court of Inquiry has concluded its investigations and its proceedings are under scrutiny at present by the lower formations

पुलिस विभाग में गैर-सरकारी खोज।

*१५७५. श्री ए० ला० बाबूपाल :
क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का पुलिस विभाग चोरी, डकैती आदि करने वाले अपराधियों का पता लगाने के लिये विशेषज्ञों तथा अनुभवी गैर-सरकारी खोजियों की सेवाओं से भी लाभ उठाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समय सरकार की नौकरी में ऐसे कितने विशेषज्ञ हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (पं. जे. गो० ब० पन्त) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Sea Customs Manual

*1576. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the latest edition of the Sea Customs Manual completed up-to-date after March, 1955 is still not ready for issue to the public; and

(b) if so, what measures Government have taken or propose to take to ensure regular publication of the Manual?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the present edition of the Manual,—which is the sixth—is being kept up-to-date by the issue of Correction Lists. Two Correction Lists covering the period upto 30th June,

1957 have already been released for sale to the public. Three more Correction Lists covering the period upto 30th June, 1958 are under print.

(b) The manuscript of the next edition of the Manual is almost ready and will be sent to the Press next month. Printed copies of it are expected to be available to the public early in 1959.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes

*1577. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any machinery to exercise a check on the proper utilisation of funds sanctioned to the State Government and to private organisations for the removal of untouchability and for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes; and

(b) if so, the details and particulars of such machinery?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 61].

Oil Drilling

Shri Ram Krishan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
.. Mathur:
Shri Harish Chandra
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Balmiki:
1578. Shrimati Renu Chakra-
Chaudhuri:
Shri Tridib Kumar
vartty:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number and names of places where drilling for oil has been undertaken during 1958 (upto the 31st August, 1958) and the progress made;

(b) the number and names of places where drilling has been abandoned due to lack of success during the same period;

(c) whether Indian engineers were consulted before drilling was abandoned;

(d) whether Government propose to undertake survey for oil in any new area during the field season (1958-59);

(e) if so, the names of such places; and

(f) the expenditure incurred by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission on oil drilling operations during the current financial year so far?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (e). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 62].

(f) Latest figures are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Engineering Contracts of Steel Plants

*1579. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1670 on the 15th April, 1958 and state:

(a) the experience and standing of the party to whom contracts worth more than Rs. 3 crores have been given for Blast Furnace, Steel Melting Shop and auxiliary shops, etc.;

(b) whether the contracts given to the above party have been executed successfully and in time; and

(c) if not, the nature of delay and the shortcoming in the execution of the work?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) They are a firm of established contractors who have done and are doing extensive civil engineering construction work all over the country. They have to their credit construction of

several concrete foundations and superstructure works for CPWD; MES; Madras Port Trust; PWD, Andhra Pradesh; Railways; Stanvac Refinery, Bombay, etc.

(b) and (c). Work is still going on. It is generally according to the revised schedule.

Conversion of Adivasis

*1580. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports published in *Ananda Bazar Patrika* on the 9th July, 1958, that the Christian missionaries are forcibly converting the illiterate adivasis in West Bengal, particularly in the District of West Dinajpur;

(b) whether such conversions are also happening in Bihar State, particularly in Chota Nagpur Division;

(c) if so, reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such forcible conversions?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). There is no factual basis for the assumption made in the question according to the information available with the Government of India.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Evening College in Delhi

*1581. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi University has decided to give permission to Dayal Singh College Trust to open evening college in Delhi in place of present Punjab Camp College; and

(b) if so, the number of students and staff of the Punjab University (Camp) College, Delhi that will be taken into that college?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). The Evening College opened by the Dayal Singh College Trust is only one of the 4 Colleges that are to replace the Punjab University Camp College. No student will be taken over by the Dayal Singh College Trust as the Camp College will close down according to a phased programme. It cannot be said at this stage what will be the future staff requirements of Dayal Singh College Trust and how much of it will be met from the present staff of the Camp College.

Supply of Iron and Steel to Madras

*1582. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that supply of iron and steel to Madras State was poor against the demand during the year 1957-58; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to meet the demand of the State?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Considering the present shortage of steel in the country, supply of steel to Madras State has not been unsatisfactory.

(b) Steps have been taken to increase the overall production of finished steel in the country from 1.3 million tons to 4.5 million tons by 1960-61. Subject to availability of foreign exchange, it is proposed to import steel to augment indigenous supply.

Delhi Water Supply Enquiry Committee

*1583. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to investigate into the recent water

supply crisis in Delhi has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the nature of recommendations made by the Committee?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) The Committee's conclusions are as follows:—

(i) The cause of the break down of the drinking water supply was the recession of the main stream of the river Jamuna from the in-take well. The river was flooded for unusually long time which resulted in heavy silting of the channel causing obstruction to flow of water to the intake well.

(ii) The break down was inevitable but could have been taken to mitigate the hardship caused.

(iii) As regards responsibility, the Committee have stated that their findings are at the best tentative. The Committee have recommended a fuller and more detailed enquiry for fixing responsibility.

(iv) The Committee have recommended certain immediate and short-term measures to prevent the recurrence of a breakdown of water supply in the event of another recession of flood in Jamuna during the current season.

All India Council for Secondary Education

*1583-A. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate any changes in the constitution and functions of the All India Council for Secondary Education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Urban Social Welfare Centres

2601. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3111 on the 1st May, 1958 and lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of the Urban Social Welfare Centres to be opened during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of these centres opened in the last two years, State-wise and district-wise; and

(c) the trades for which they have been opened?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). Replies are still awaited from the State Governments of Bombay, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore, Bihar, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir. They have been requested again to send the required information expeditiously.

Monuments in Mysore

2602. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2118 on the 7th April, 1958 and lay a statement on the Table showing the names of temples, monuments and places of national importance in State of Mysore and their maintenance allotments during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 etc.?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See Index No. LT953/58.]

Legal aid to Scheduled Tribes

2603. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Centre to Bombay State during 1957-58 for giving free legal aid to Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the money actually spent for this purpose; and

(c) the number of persons who were thus benefited?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The Government of Bombay did not sponsor any scheme for giving free legal aid to Scheduled Tribes during 1957-58 and as such the Centre did not allot any amount to them for this purpose.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Adivasis in Bombay

2604. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the revised plans for the Socio-economic development of the Adivasis have been received from the Bombay State; and

(b) if so, the financial requirements of Bombay in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, a revised plan for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes has been received in respect of the State Sector.

(b) Rs. 161.916 lakhs.

Bombay High Court

2605. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of writ petitions filed in Bombay High Court during each of the years 1956-57 and 1957-58;

(b) the number out of these still pending disposal separately for each year; and

(c) the reasons for delay in disposal of writs for 1956-57?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) The number of writ petitions filed in Bombay High Court during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 was 1890 and 1736 respectively.

(b) the number out of these still pending disposal is 118 and 126 respectively.

(c) all the 118 writ petitions for 1956-57 which are still pending relate to civil matters. The hearing in most of the cases has been adjourned to further dates. Some of the cases have been held over awaiting disposal of appeals filed in the Supreme Court. In a few cases pending disposal in the Nagpur Bench, the decision of a Full Bench of the High Court was awaited. This has now been received and the cases will now be disposed of shortly by the Nagpur Bench.

Policemen

2606. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state;

(a) the number of policemen serving under the Central Government who were arrested and convicted on charges of corruption during the period January-June, 1958; and

(b) the number of policemen who were given rewards for rendering meritorious service during the same period?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Two policemen were arrested of whom one was convicted.

(b) 1122.

Officiating Appointments in Central Secretariat

2607. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of employees holding officiating appointments for a period more than three 207 (A) LSD.—3.

years in Central Secretariat Clerical Service and Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service;

(b) whether the persons approved by the Union Public Service Commission (by holding competitive examination) as qualified for appointment in the above Services would replace such officiating employees; and

(c) whether there is any non-test category quota fixed for each of the above services of Central Secretariat?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The information is not readily available.

(b) Only unqualified stenographers whose appointments were provisional are to be replaced by qualified candidates.

(c) Appointments to the lowest Grade of the Stenographers Service are made on the basis of a test, but promotions to the higher Grades are made by selection, and not by test.

Barring a small number of Upper Division Clerks promoted on the basis of a departmental competitive test, all other clerks, whether in the Upper or Lower Division, have been appointed without undergoing any competitive test.

भिलाई इस्पात परियोजना में अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारी

२६०८. श्रीमती मिनीमाता : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भिलाई इस्पात परियोजना में अब तक श्रेणी २ और श्रेणी ३ के पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने लोगों को भर्ती किया गया और उन में से कितनों को घर दे दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने परियोजना के प्राधिकारियों को अनुसूचित जातियों के

किये पद रक्षित करने का निदेश दे दिया है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) मिलाई इस्पात परि-
योजना में अब तक मर्ती किये गये श्रेणी २
और श्रेणी ३ के पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों
के लोगों की संख्या ३३ है ।

अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों को
दिये गये धरो की सूचना इस समय उपलब्ध
नहीं है क्योंकि धरो का बंटन इस भेदभाव
पर आधारित नहीं है ।

(ख) जी हां, अनुसूचित जातियों के
लिये पद रक्षित करने के, भारत सरकार
द्वारा समय समय पर जारी किये गये आदेशों
का निदेश दे दिया गया है ।

Establishment of State Bank of Kerala

2609. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from shareholders of the Indo-Mercantile Bank Cochin, Ernakulam (Kerala State), regarding merging of the said Bank with the Travancore Bank Ltd.;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish a State Bank of Kerala and merge the Indo-Mercantile Bank of Cochin with the former; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):

(a) The All-Kerala Bank Employees Union has made certain representations suggesting the merger of the Indo-Mercantile Bank with the State Bank of India or with the Travancore Bank. A copy of a notice asking for a general body meeting of the Indo-Mercantile Bank to consider these proposals was forwarded by a private shareholder some time ago to the

Registrar of Companies, Travancore, and the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) No. A suggestion that all state-associated banks in Kerala might be amalgamated, so as to form a State Bank of Kerala was, however, received from the Union in May, 1957.

(c) As the merger or reorganization of banks is a matter which has to be left to the managements and the shareholders, the question of any action being taken by the Government of India does not arise.

Income-tax cases in Orissa High Court

2610. Shri B. C. Prodhan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of income-tax were admitted in the Orissa High Court during the year 1957; and

(b) the number of these cases disposed of uptill now?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):

(a) In Orissa High Court—9.

(b) Number of these cases disposed of uptill now—1.

Small Savings Scheme in Orissa State

2611. Shri B. C. Prodhan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount collected under the small savings scheme in Orissa State during the year 1958 so far?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Total net collections in the State of Orissa during the period January to end of August, 1958 amounted to Rs. 67 lakhs approximately.

Remittances to and from Foreign Countries

2613. Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries which permit remittances to India direct by banks without any need of obtaining permission from their Foreign Exchange Control Authorities; and

(b) to which countries can remittances be sent from India without obtaining permission from the Reserve Bank of India?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):

(a) Government do not have complete information in this respect. Most of the countries have same form of Exchange Control. There are, however, exceptions like the U.S.A. and Switzerland where remittances to all countries are free. Within the sterling area also, there are no restrictions in the U.K. and the Colonies on remittances to other countries in the sterling area including India.

(b) Remittances can be sent from India only to Nepal and Tibet region of China without the Reserve Bank's permission; exchange control restrictions apply to remittances to all other countries.

Pay Scales in Centre

2613. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay a statement showing pay scales of Class I and Class II officers in the Centre under different Ministries?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): A statement showing some typical scales of pay in respect of Class I and Class II posts under the Central Government is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 63]. Class I and Class II officers are generally fitted into

one of these scales, or segments thereof. However, information in regard to all the pay scales of Class I and Class II officers in the Centre under different Ministries as desired by the Honourable Member is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Tribal Housing Schemes in Manipur

2614. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what is the sum provided for tribal housing schemes in Manipur during 1957-58 and 1958-59;

(b) whether the sum provided in 1957-58 has been utilised; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Rupees one lakh in each year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The reasons were:

(i) Shortage of C.I. sheets ;

(ii) Delay in the selection of beneficiaries and of the villages where the scheme was to be taken up.

Tribal Hostels in Manipur

2615. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal hostels opened in Manipur under the Tribal Welfare Department during 1957 and 1958 so far;

(b) the number of tribal students accommodated in them at present; and

(c) whether water, electric light and furniture are provided at the tribal hostel in Imphal?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) 28 tribal hostels have been opened during the

year in question under the Tribal Welfare Department.

(b) 1,100 approximately

(c) Water, electric light and furniture have been provided for the girls' hostel and furniture for the boys' hostel at Imphal. Possibilities of extension of electric light and installation of separate hydrant within the existing load position of Imphal electric and water supply are being examined by the Administration.

Researches

2616. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether results of research carried on by the Department of Universities and Post Graduates Teachers' Training Colleges with financial assistance from the Central Government have been compiled and published;

(b) the total assistance given by the Centre during 1956, 1957 and 1958 so far; and

(c) whether this scheme will be continued in future?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The results of important research projects are compiled and published as and when they are ready.

(b)	Year	Amount
	1956	67,762
	1957	1,12,183
	1958 so far	85,217

(c) It is proposed to continue the scheme during the Second Five Year Plan.

Employees of Bhilai Steel Plant

2617. { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons employed in Bhilai Steel Plant at pre-

sent as temporary and permanent; and

(b) the total number of persons expected to be employed during 1958-59, as temporary and permanent?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) There are no permanent posts, in the conventional sense of the term, in the Bhilai Steel Plant. The number of direct employees, in position at the end of August 1958 was 6010.

(b) The total number of such persons expected to be employed during 1958-59 is 7650.

In addition there are at present about 10,000 work charged employees, and about 45,000 workers employed by contractors.

Mineral Deposits in Mohindergarh

2618. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the extent and magnitude of the following mineral deposits in Mohindergarh District:

- (a) Lime stone;
- (b) Iron ore;
- (c) Copper;
- (d) Marble stone; and
- (e) Glass sand?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The position is as follows:

(a) *Lime-stone.*—No occurrences of limestone have been recorded in Mohindergarh District.

(b) *Iron ore.*—There are concurrences of good quality iron ore at Dhanota-Dhancholi-Antri Beharipur. Total reserves have been estimated at about 1½ million tons. The ore contains approximately 64 per cent. iron and is rather high in phosphorus.

(c) *Copper.*—No occurrences of copper have been recorded in Mohindergarh District.

(d) **Marble-stone.**—Marble is known to occur close to the iron-ore deposits of Dhanota-Dhancholi and Antri-Beharipur. No estimate of the quantity and quality has so far been made.

(e) **Glass-sand.**—Occurrences of good quality glass sand have been recorded in a locality west of Atela and Kalliana in Mohindergarh District. A rough estimate gives about 2,000 tons of reserves only.

The Educated Unemployment

2619. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Ghosal:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for appointment of 60,000 teachers during the last three years of the Second Five Year Plan to relieve unemployment among the educated has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether opinions of all the State Governments were received on it?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 64].

Survey of Forms of Drama

2620. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of survey of various forms of drama found in

different parts of the country has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result of the survey?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Basic Schools in Punjab

2621. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2413 on the 15th April, 1958 and lay a statement on the Table showing the required information in respect of number of basic schools opened or to be opened during 1957-58 and 1958-59 in the State of Punjab?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The required information for the two years is as under:—

1957-58.—16 new Basic schools were opened and 2nd and 7th classes of Basic type were added to 25 and 30 schools respectively.

1958-59.—No new Basic schools are to be opened by the State Government, but 8th classes of the Basic type are to be added to 30 schools.

Boundary Disputes

2622. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2017 on the 6th May, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the boundary dispute between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar has been settled; and

(b) if so, the nature of settlement?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The question of fixation of a firm boundary between Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh and adjoining parts of Bihar is still under consideration.

Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference

2623. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether India was represented at the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference held recently in Canada;

(b) if so, whether Government has considered the report submitted by the Indian Delegation; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddy): India is represented at the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference currently being held at Montreal, Canada.

Since the Conference has not yet concluded, parts (b) and (c) of the question do not arise.

Excise Duty on Tobacco

2624. Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of land under tobacco cultivation in Punjab (district-wise);

(b) the amount of arrears in excise duty on tobacco in Punjab during 1952 to 1957 (Year-wise); and

(c) the amounts of arrears and collections of excise duty on tobacco in Punjab during 1957-58 (district-wise)?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddy):

(a) to (c). Two statements showing the required information are laid on

the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 65].

Engineering Students from Union Territories

2625. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether facilities for admission to engineering colleges are available to students coming from the Union Territories without any restrictions;

(b) whether Government have made any reservation of seats for students from the Union Territories; and

(c) names of the Engineering Colleges where reservation is arranged?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 66].

साहित्य प्रकाशनी

२६२६. श्री भक्त वर्मान : क्या वैज्ञानिक नबेचना और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) साहित्य प्रकाशनी ने १९५७-५८ में कितनी रचनाएँ प्रकाशित की हैं ;

(ख) अब तक इस पर प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय किया गया है ; और

(ग) भविष्य में प्रकाशनी के कार्य में और प्रगति करने के लिये क्या कार्यक्रम अपनाया गया है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबीर) : (क) से (ग). विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

(क) साहित्य प्रकाशनी की १९५६-५७ की साप्ताहिक रिपोर्ट की एक कपी सभा की लाइब्रेरी में मिल जायेगी । विस्तार,

१९५७ की रिपोर्ट इसमें दी हुई है। रिपोर्ट में जो "कितने प्रेस में हैं" कहा गया था वह जनवरी-मार्च १९५८ में छप चुकी है उनके नाम नीचे दिये गये हैं।

हिन्दी

१. नारायण राधो (उपन्यास)
लेखक भदिवी बभिराजू
२. भाज का भारतीय साहित्य।
३. जीवी (उपन्यास : मंगल जिव)।
लेखक पन्ना लाल पटेल।

मराठी

४. रजवाड़े लेख-संग्रह (रजवाड़े के चुने हुये लेख)

लक्ष्मण शास्त्री जोशी द्वारा
सम्पादित

तेलुगू

५. मट्टी मनुष्ययुलू (उड़िया उपन्यास :
मतीर मनीष)
लेखक कालिंदी चरण पानीग्रही।
- (ख) प्रकादमी पर किया गया खर्च :

रु०

१९५४-५५	६७,०६७.४२
१९५५-५६	१,३६,४७०.७०
१९५६-५७	३,२७,९११.६१
१९५७-५८	४,२८,२३३.५७
१९५८-५९	१,२०,९१७.६२

(३१ अगस्त, १९५८ तक)

(ग) माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान प्रकादमी की १९५६-५७ की सालाना रिपोर्ट की ओर दिलाया जाता है।

Realisation of Income-tax Arrears

2627. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of outstanding income-tax arrears recovered during the period from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1958?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil

Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): The collections made from 1st January, 1958 to 30th June, 1958, out of the outstanding income-tax arrears on 1st January, 1958 were Rs. 24,91,34,000.

Dasda (Kanchanpur) Road

2628. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Swasti Samity Ltd. of Kanchanpur of Dharmanagar Sub-Division in Tripura have constructed about 25 miles of road at Dasda in Kanchanpur area as per contract with the Tripura Administration;

(b) whether it is a fact that the road has become unfit for use; and

(c) if so, action proposed to be taken in this respect?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) The road in question is only a fair-weather 12' wide jeep track, and the bridges and culverts on it are of a purely temporary nature. The track, therefore, becomes unfit for use during the rainy season.

(c) The Swasti Samity usually repairs the track after the rainy season when it becomes serviceable and jeeps can pass on it. One of the conditions in the terms of settlement under which some land comprising 1000 acres (about 6400 acres) was given to this registered co-operative society during the princely regime in 1948, was that the Samity should construct an all-weather road from Dasda (Kanchanpur) up to the Assam-Agartala Road, as also other feeder roads according to necessity, and the Samity is being asked to fulfil this requirement.

Hard Coke

2629. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have appointed a committee to reassess the demands for hard coke;

(b) whether this committee has submitted its report; and

(b) if so the action taken in the report?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes. The Government of India appointed a Committee on the 20th May, 1958 to make an overall assessment of the demand for sized hard coke that would arise by 1962 and to estimate the gap between this demand and the present availability of hard coke. The Committee is also to examine whether the required additional capacity could be obtained by expanding the existing coke oven plants or by establishing new units.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Cultural and Recreational Facilities

2630. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of the Youth Associations of the U.S.S.R. have sent any questionnaire to the Government of India regarding provision of cultural and recreational facilities to youths engaged in vocational occupations; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

Saka Calendar

2631. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) names of the States where Saka Calendar has been introduced so far; and

(b) the date of its introduction in those States?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 67].

Small Savings Collections in Bombay

2632. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount collected during 1957-58 under the Small Savings Scheme in Bombay?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): The total net collections in the State of Bombay during the year 1957-58 amounted to Rs. 15½ crores approximately.

Committees to tackle Delhi Floods

2633. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether two committees have been set up to tackle Delhi floods;

(b) names of members of these committees;

(c) main functions of each committee; and

(d) work done by these committees so far?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). Two Committees were set up with the following terms of reference:—

(1) Committee for planning measures against floods and similar calamities.

A Committee consisting of the following:

Shri K. C. Reddy Chairman
Secretary, Ministry of Rehabilitation Member.

Secretary, Ministry of Health Member.

Chief Commissioner, Delhi Member.

Shri P. R. Nayak, Commissioner, Delhi Municipal Corporation Member.

Financial Adviser, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply . . . Member.
 Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D. . . . Member.
 Shri G. Mukharji, Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority . . . Member.
 A representative of the Central Water and Power Commission . . . Member.
 Drainage Engineer, Delhi Municipal Corporation . . . Member.
 An Army Engineer . . . Member.
 Secretary, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply . . . Convenor.
 was appointed.

(1) to consider protective measures from consequences of floods, heavy rains etc;

(2) to examine the adequacy of existing drainage and sewerage systems and to suggest improvements;

(3) to go into the problem of water logging, low-lying land and sub-soil water;

(4) to examine bridges, bunds, etc. from structural point of view; and

(5) to look into the matter relating to equipment, such as pumps etc., necessary to deal with emergencies.

(2) Relief Committee.

A Committee consisting of the following :

Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali . . . Chairman.
 Secretary, Ministry of Rehabilitation . . . Member.
 Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister . . . Member.
 Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D. . . . Member.
 Deputy Commissioner, Delhi . . . Member.
 Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Delhi . . . Member.
 D.I.G., Police Delhi . . . Member.
 Dr. M.S. Chadha, Deputy Director General, Health Services, and . . . Member.
 Shri P.R. Nayak, Commissioner, Delhi Municipal Corporation . . . Convenor.

was appointed to deal with the immediate problems relating to relief and rehabilitation of those effected by the heavy rains on the 20th and 21st July, 1958.

(d) (1) The Committee for planning measures against floods etc. has submitted its first report, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on the 18th August, 1958.

(2) In consultation with the Relief Committee the Delhi Municipal Corporation authorities took the following action:—

(i) 4,000 sirkees complete with bamboos and materials were distributed among needy persons (Total cost Rs. 16,000).

(ii) 127 tents and 209 choldaris were pitched in a number of worst-affected areas to give shelter to persons.

(iii) the following articles of food were supplied to the extremely poor persons affected by the rains:—

(a) Wheat flour.	70 maunds
(b) Pulses.	12 maunds
(c) Spices.	1½ maunds
(d) Sugar	4 seers
(e) Suji and rice for sick ladies.	4 seers each.

(iv) 1600 cases regarding sewer and drain blockage were attended to.

(v) The worst-affected areas were surveyed to examine reports about dangerous houses. 313 such houses were demolished and notices for repairs were issued in 1346 cases. Certain persons who were dis-housed as a result of demolition and falling down of houses were re-housed in the Government quarters at Jhilmila Tahirpur and in certain sealed evacuee houses (details not available).

Andaman Police

2634. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Police Officers of the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector and above in the Andaman and Nicobar Police who retired from service from 1st January, 1957 to date and their State of origin;

(b) the number of police officers of the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector and above imported from the mainland during the same period;

(c) the State from which they are imported; and

(d) their previous substantive rank as well as the rank at the time of their transfer to the Andamans?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Five such police officers, all from Punjab, retired from service from 1-1-1957 to date.

(b) and (c). Three officers of Madras State.

(d) Their substantive ranks and the ranks at the time of their transfer to the Andamans were as follows:

(1) **Circle Inspector.**—The incumbent of the post was a permanent Sub-Inspector and was included in the list of Sub-Inspectors fit for trial as Circle Inspector.

(2) **Reserve Inspector.**—The incumbent of the post was a permanent Sergeant and was included in the list of Sergeants fit for trial as Sergeant Major.

(3) **Headquarters Sub-Inspector.**—The incumbent of the post was a substantive Head Constable and had passed Sub-Inspector's Course at Vellore.

"Smuggling By Women"

2635. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some women have been captured smuggling by the border Police of Punjab on the Indo-Pakistan border during 1953-54 to 1957-58; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):

(a) The information so far available with the Government of India indicates that fourteen women involved in smuggling cases were arrested by the Punjab Police and the Customs-cum-Police parties during the period from 1-1-57 to 31-7-58 on the Indo-Pakistan border. The information with regard to the remaining period is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(b) These cases are adjudicated departmentally under the provisions of the Sea and Land Customs Acts read with the Import/Export (Control) Act and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. These provisions enable the confiscation of articles seized, imposition of fines in lieu of confiscation as well as imposition of personal penalties amounting generally upto three times the value of goods seized or rupees one thousand. In suitable cases prosecution is also launched against the offenders. Of these fourteen women, one has since been convicted to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

I.A.S. and I.P.S.

2636. Shri Sadhu Ram: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of candidates appearing for the I.A.S. and I.P.S. Examination to be held in September, 1958 by the Union Public Service Commission; and

(b) the total number of vacancies and the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) The total number of candidates admitted to the I.A.S., I.P.S. and Central Services Examination, September, 1958, is 9,004. The examination has commenced at 12 centres including one in London from the 18th September, 1958, and it is not possible to say, at this stage, how many candidates have taken the examination.

(b)

Service	The Approximate number of vacancies to be filled	Vacancies reserved for	
		Sch. Caste.	Sch. Tribes.
I.A.S.	55	14	5
I.P.S.	45	9	3

Oil Survey in Shahjehanpur

2637. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a survey was made for locating oil near Shahjehanpur; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The results of the aeromagnetic survey indicated a very substantial thickness of sediments in certain parts of Uttar Pradesh including the Bareilly-Shahjehanpur area. The results were followed up by Gravity-Ground Magnetic, and Seismic Surveys which were carried out in this

area. The surveys have picked up some indications which may possibly be of structural interest for this region, but it is not possible to evaluate the potentialities of these indications until a correct idea of sub-surface geology is obtained by carrying out deep drilling operations.

Deolali Cantonment

2638. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rent of the S. Nos. adjacent to the No. 2 Military Tank Training Centre Deolali Cantonment from Vandner Dumala in Nasik District taken on lease for the Military purposes has not been paid for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 in spite of many representations by the agriculturists; and

(b) when the rent is likely to be paid?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Indian Steel Construction Company

2639. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Steel Construction Company, contractors for Durgapur Steel Works viz. Coke Oven, Blast Furnace, Rolling Mills, Melting Shops, etc. consists of thirteen British firms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Cementation Company Limited,

Davy and United Engineering Co. Ltd.,

Head Wrightson and Co. Ltd.,
Simon-Carves Ltd.,

Wellman Smith Owen Engineering Corp., Ltd.,

Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd.,

British Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd.,

English Electric Co. Ltd.,

General Electric Co. Ltd.,

Joseph Parks & Son Ltd.,

Dorman Long (Bridge and Engineering) Ltd.,

The Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co. Ltd.,

Sir William Arrol & Co. Ltd.

Activities of Foreign Missionaries

2640. { Shri Jadhav:
Shri P. C. Boroah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain foreign missionaries in the areas adjoining Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim and Assam are creating anti-Indian feelings amongst the people there; and

(b) if so, what action the Government of India propose to take against such hostile propaganda?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Government have not received any report to this effect. Inquiry is however being made and if necessary, the information collected will be laid on the Table of the House.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala

2641. Shri I. Eacharan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reports have been received during 1958 on the working of welfare schemes of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala from the Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon? annexure No. 68).

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Aiva): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the relevant portions of these reports have been forwarded to the State Government for appropriate action and comments.

Cost of Steel Re-rolling Mills.

2642. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of steel re-rolling mills has increased from 48 to 72 crores; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such an increase?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The increase in the revised estimate over the Project report estimate is due to:

(i) cost of additional equipment ordered;

(ii) change in designs made; and

(iii) increases in wage levels, ocean freight, inland transport, erection charges and provision for additional spares.

Ramappa Devalayam of Warangal

2643. Shrimati Laxmi Bai: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the historic, cultural and scientific importance of Ramappa Devalayam of Warangal District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the present condition of the temple; and

(c) the steps taken for its preservation?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 68].

(b) The temple is in a good state of preservation.

(c) The temple is preserved by carrying out annual as well as special repairs as and when necessary and by providing necessary Watch and Ward Staff.

Chinese Nationals

2644. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Chinese are infiltrating into the border area of Assam; and

(b) the number of Chinese Nationals or citizens of Chinese origin in the city of Calcutta in the year 1950 and their number at present?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) The number of Chinese Nationals registered in the city of Calcutta in the year 1950 was 4580, and their number at present is 5734.

Drilling Operation at Jawalamukhi.

2645. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the drilling operations in Jawalamukhi have been stopped again; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Drilling operations at Jawalamukhi Well No. 1 were interrupted on 19-6-1958 after reaching a depth of 1944.7 metres. This was due to the fact that the casing string was fractured at 1840 metres and the bottom 12 metres portion was separated at this depth, leaving a gap of about 6 metres between the broken and the intact portions of the casing pipe. Steps were then taken to sidetrack or strike down the broken pipe. As a result of these operations, attempts to deviate the hole from 1840 metres have succeeded and drilling operations

have since been resumed at Jawalamukhi.

U.P.S.C. Centres

2646. Shri Ganapathy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres set up by the Union Public Service Commission in the country for holding examinations in 1957-58; and

(b) the States where they were set up?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 69.]

Durgapur Steel Plant

2647. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Durgapur Steel Plant Project Authorities have not agreed to follow the advice of the Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad in the matter of utilisation of metallurgical coal available in the locality for their blast furnace and coke oven stoves;

(b) whether it is a fact that following such advice would result in substantial savings in recurring expenses; and

(c) whether Government has examined the matter?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The Hindustan Steel Private Ltd. consults the Research Institute, the Coal Controller and the Consulting Engineers in such matters. All these have generally agreed with the selection of the sources of supply of coals for the Durgapur Steel Plant.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

अल्पवयस्कों का धर्मपरिवर्तन

२६४८. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री
क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अल्पवयस्कों के धर्म-परिवर्तन को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्य-वाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे अल्पवयस्कों की संख्या का पता लगाने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है जिनका गत पांच वर्षों में धर्मपरिवर्तन किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (पंडित गो० ब० पन्त) :

(क) संविधान ने धर्म को मानने, आचरण करने और उसके प्रचार की स्वतन्त्रता दी है। इसलिये सरकार उन नाबालिगों के धर्मपरिवर्तन को रोकने का कोई उपाय नहीं कर सकती जिनका धर्म परिवर्तन उनके माँ-बाप या सरपरस्तों की मर्जी से किया गया है। फिर भी, जबरदस्ती या नाजायज तरीकों से नाबालिगों के धर्म परिवर्तन को रोकने के लिये प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) यह सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है और न कोई ऐसा कानून ही है जिसके मातहत इसे दृढ़ किया जा सके।

Complaints regarding Services Integration

2649. Shri Thanulingam Nadar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals received from the Government servants of the Madras State against the decisions of the State Government on the matter of integration of services consequent on the reorganisation of the States; and

(b) how many of them are disposed of and how many are pending?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Government of India have so far received 20 such representations (three from gazetted and 17 from non-gazetted Government servants).

(b) They are all pending for consideration by the Advisory Committees concerned which have been set up for the purpose one at the Centre to deal with representations of gazetted personnel, and the other at the State level for similar representations received from non-gazetted personnel affected by the reorganisation of States.

Indraprastha College Hostel Incident

2650. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry has been made into the accident that occurred to two residents of the hostel of Indraprastha College, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the cause of the accident?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) and (b). The College authorities who ascertained the facts relating to the incident, have reported that the students concerned who had climbed the water-tank on the W.C. in the hostel, fell to the ground when both of them got together on the asbestos sheet which was covering the opening near the shaft-pipe of the set of W.C.

Book of Verse "Tirukkural"

2651. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sahitya Academy propose to translate into regional languages the book of verse "Tirukkural" composed in Tamil by Tiruvalluvar;

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter; and

(c) the regional languages in which such translation already exists?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is being collected as to all the languages in which translations exist before assigning the work for translation.

(c) According to information available so far in the Akademi, translation of "Tirukkural" exists in the following languages:

Bengali.
Hindi.
Kannada.
Malayalam.
Telugu.

Barytes Reserves in Andhra Pradesh

2652. Shri Hami Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of the reserves of Barytes in Andhra Pradesh has been made recently;

(b) if so, the estimated reserves of this mineral; and

(c) the location thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir. The Geological Survey of India carried out survey of Barytes deposits in some parts of Anantapur and Gud-dapah districts during the field seasons 1955-56 and 1956-57.

(b) and (c). The total reserves of barytes in Andhra Pradesh have not been estimated. However the reserves of three important deposits have been calculated as follows:—

- (i) Kottapalle, Pulivendla taluk 30,000 tons.
- (ii) Nerijamupalle Tadpatri taluk 6,000 tons.
- (iii) Muttsukota, Tadpatri taluk 75,500 tons.

Barytes are also known to occur in Guddapah taluk, Kamalapuram taluk in Cuddapah district; Dhone taluk, Nandyal taluk, Karnool taluk, in Kurnool district; and Velagmetla and

Rudiamakota in Khammamth district. Their reserves have not been estimated.

Scheduled Tribes Trainees

2653. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trainees in special section for Sheet Metal-cum-production (for scheduled tribes only) in recognised Government Institutions would not be awarded "National Certificate" after the completion of their training; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The term "National Certificate" is not clear. There is a Training-cum-production Centre is Sheet Metal Industry for Scheduled Tribes in West Bengal only. The object of the scheme is to give practical training to the candidates and then after training to engage them on production work on a co-operative basis. There is no idea of giving any certificates to the trainees.

Bharat Sewak Samaj Camps in Punjab

2654. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) names of places and the number of camps organised in Punjab during 1958-59 so far by Bharat Sewak Samaj;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon by Government;

(c) the number of persons trained during this period; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information in respect of camps scheduled to be held by the Bharat Sewak Samaj in Punjab

during the current financial year up to the middle of September, 1958 is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 70]. These figures are liable to revision on receipt of the reports and audited accounts of the camps which only will give the actuals.

(d) All the camps are being held for the execution of small works in the villages or for environmental Social Service. While the rural population is thereby benefitted, the students in the camps become accustomed to manual labour and are brought into contact with the village people. Through corporate living and endeavour, they learn the value of discipline and hard work on a co-operative basis.

Taj and Fort Kilns at Agra

2655. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the kilns where the bricks for the Taj and the Fort at Agra were made have been found out; and

(b) if so, the results of the investigations?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The Government have no information in the matter.

Smugglers Killed

2656. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smugglers killed during 1958 so far by police in joint operations on the western border; and

(b) the number of Indians and Pakistanis killed in these operations?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) and (b). The reference to 'joint operations' is not clear. 15 smugglers in all were killed during the current year upto 15th August, 1958, by the

Indian Border Police in the course of their anti-smuggling work on the western border. 5 of these were Indians and the rest believed to be Pakistanis.

Seizure of Smuggled Watches

2657. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total value of smuggled watches seized during the last six months of the year 1957?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Rs. 4,54,491.

Study in Oil Exploration in Rumania

2658. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the details of the proposal to send Indian Scholars to Rumania for post-graduate studies and training in oil exploration and technology?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): It has been decided to accept five scholarships for post-graduate research/training in (i) Oil Technology, (ii) Geology (iii) Mining. The duration of the scholarships will be two years and the scholars will get (1) Maintenance allowance of Lies 900 (Rs. 708) per month. (2) Free Medical treatment. (3) Exemption from tuition fees. The cost of passage to Rumania and back will be borne by the Government of India.

Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics

**2659. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places and the number of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics established in the country since 1955;

(b) the number of students admitted in each prior to 1958; and

(c) the number of additional seats provided in the existing institutions in 1958 for diploma and degree courses respectively?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 71.]

Post-Graduate Study of Engineers in U.S.A.

2660. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether 60 engineers are being sent for post-graduate study to U.S.A. under T.C.M. programme;

(b) number of persons sent so far under this programme; and

(c) nature of their studies?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 56.

(c) Post-graduate studies/training in:—

- (i) Civil Engineering
- (ii) Mechanical Engineering
- (iii) Electrical Engineering
- (iv) Chemical Engineering
- (v) Metallurgy
- (vi) Applied Geology and Geophysics
- (vii) Architecture
- (viii) Mining.

Remittances to U.K.

2661. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of yearly remittances to and from U.K. during the years 1954 to 1957?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Available information regarding remittances to and from the U.K. relates

to current transactions and is given below:

(Crores of Rupees)

Year	Receipts	Payments
1954 . .	233	276
1955 . .	274	320
1956 . .	280	386
1957 . .	238	390

Note: Figures of payments include all imports as well as invisibles; figures of receipts include those from exports as well as invisible earnings.

Investigation of Cases against All India Service Cadres

2662. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of cases investigated, challaned and convicted during the last five years (year-wise) by special police establishment against following categories of Government servants:

- (i) I.C.S.,
- (ii) I.A.S.,
- (iii) I.P.S.,
- (iv) I.R.S.; and
- (v) I.F.S.?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): A statement containing the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 72.]

Training of Engineers in U.K.

2663. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian engineers receiving training in U.K. under Government of India Schemes; and

(b) the nature of their training?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 67 Indian engineers are receiving training in U.K. under the Colombo Plan.

(b) The Indian engineers are given in-plant practical training both on the operation and maintenance side of the various Departments in the Steel Works in the U.K. Each trainee is allotted a specific job in a particular section of a department in the light of the needs of the Durgapur Steel Plant and having in view the duties he will be expected to perform on return to India.

Punjab Ex-Servicemen

2664. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of ex-servicemen discharged from the former State Forces who have since been re-employed in Punjab between 1947 and 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): The information is not available as the statistics of registration and placements of ex-State Forces personnel are not maintained by the Employment Exchanges separately from those in respect of other ex-Servicemen.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Punjab

2665. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 657 on the 26th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding official and non-official organisa-

tions working for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Punjab has since been collected; and

(b) if so, whether the same will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 73.]

Geological Survey of Punjab

2666. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the areas surveyed by the Geological Survey in Punjab State during 1957-58; and

(b) the results thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The areas surveyed by the Geological Survey of India during 1957-58 are upper Beas Valley, Villages Basai Meo and Buhaheri in Tehsil Ferozepur Jhirka, Loharu, district Hissar; Dharamkot, district Kangra; Bhakra, Somb Nadi dam site, Koch dam site on river Jamuna and parts of Gurgaon, Hissar, Ambala, Rohtak, Karnal, Jhind, Mohendragarh and Hoshiarpur districts.

(b) The details of minerals found in Punjab during 1957-58 are as follows:—

Locality	Mineral	Quality and reserves
Villages Basai Meo and Buhaheri in Tehsil Ferozepur Jhirka, Gurgaon district.	Slate.	The workable zone of the slaty horizon is only 10-15 feet thick and the quality is poor. These are suitable for building purposes.
NES Block, Loharu in Hissar district.	Limestone (Kankar)	At the reported limestone quarries of Loharu, deposits were found to be spread over a considerable area. The Kankar is about 1½ to 3 feet thick lying below an equal thickness of over burden alluvium.
Dharamkot, Kangra district	Cement Grade Limestone.	Quarriable reserves of cement grade limestone at Dharamkot are of the order of 17.6 million tons. These can support a 700 ton Portland cement factory for over 25 years.

Suicides in Delhi

2667. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who committed suicide and of those who attempted suicide in Delhi during 1958 so far; month-wise; and

(b) the number of persons out of those who attempted suicide and were punished?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Number of persons who committed suicide during 1958

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	September, upto 15-9-58
4	4	3	9	10	4	5	7	...

Number of persons who attempted to commit suicide during 1958

January	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	September upto 15-9-58
1	6	2	4	2	1	8	3	2

(b)

Convicted	15
Acquitted	1
Pending in Court	8
Under investigation	5
	29

31st July, 1958 in respect of the different Railways is given below:—

Name of Railway	Amount of tax collected
	(in lakhs) Rs.
Central Railway	138.85
Eastern Railway	105.71
Northern Railway	194.09
Northern-Eastern Railway	54.97
Southern Railway	127.26
South-Eastern Railway	47.56
Western Railway	151.55
Northern-East-Frontier Railway	5.99
Non-Government Railways	3.63
TOTAL	829.61

Railway Passenger Fares

2668. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount collected by way of tax on the Railway Passenger Fares since its imposition, on each Railway?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): A statement of the gross collections of tax from 15th September, 1957 to

The figures are provisional pending certification by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

Shipping Conference

2669. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ship Building and Shipping Conference will be held at Kharagpur;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) main purpose of this Conference?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, on the 7th and the 8th November, 1958.

(c) The main purpose of the Conference is to bring together persons engaged in industries, training institutions and other allied organisations in the field with a view to pooling technical knowledge for the advancement of the subject of Naval Architecture and creating closer co-operation between the various parties concerned for the solution of their problems.

कर्मचारियों के लिये विश्राम गृह

२६७०. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में सशस्त्र सेना के कर्मचारियों के लिये विश्राम-गृहों की संख्या बढ़ाने अथवा पुराने विश्राम-गृहों की मरम्मत करने के लिये किसी योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये विश्राम-गृह किन स्थानों पर बनाये जायेंगे और किन-किन पुराने विश्राम-गृहों की मरम्मत करने का विचार है ;

(ग) उन बं से प्रत्येक पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(घ) इन विश्राम-गृहों के लिये भारत सरकार ने कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देने का वचन दिया है ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरंभाय्य) :

(क) तथा (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश पोस्टवार रिकान्स्ट्रक्शन फण्ड ट्रस्ट, सशस्त्र बल के सेबीवर्ग के लिये चम्पावत, तनकपुर और टेहरी में आरामघर बनाने के सुझावों पर विचार कर रहा है। उनके विचाराधीन कोई ऐसा सुझाव नहीं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पुराने आरामघरों की मरम्मत की जाये।

(ग) चम्पावत और तनकपुर के आराम-घरों के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश पोस्ट वार रिकान्स्ट्रक्शन फंड ट्रस्ट ने क्रमशः २१,००० और ३०,००० रुपये की स्वीकृति दी है। टेहरी के आरामघर के लिये १०,००० रुपये की स्वीकृति के लिये इस फंड के बोर्ड आफ ट्रस्टीज से एक सुझाव की मंजूरी का इन्तजाम है।

(घ) भारत सरकार ने इन आराम-घरों में से किसी के लिये भी वित्तीय सहायता देने का वचन नहीं दिया है।

भारतीय वायु सेना का हेलीकाप्टर विभाग

२६७१. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय वायु सेना के हेलीकाप्टर विभाग को इस बीच काफी बढ़ाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय वायु सेना के पास कितने हेलीकाप्टर हैं ?

(ग) अब तक किन-किन विशेष कार्यों पर उनका उपयोग किया गया है ; और

(घ) भविष्य में इस हेलीकाप्टर विभाग के और विकास की कौन सी योजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं ?

Life Insurance Corporation

रक्षा उपसंजी (श्री रघुनैयाह) :
(क) कुछ हवाई जहाज बढ़ाये गये हैं।

(ख) घाट।

(ग) जानें बचाने और संकट में सहायता, हवाई सर्वेक्षण, संचारकार्य और अभ्यास के लिये।

(घ) इस समय कोई नहीं।

Eastern Command, Lucknow

2672. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new building has been constructed at Lucknow for the Engineers and other departments under the Eastern Command, Lucknow;

(b) if so, the cost of the building; and

(c) whether certain repair work has already been started on this building?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 14,84,300 for the offices of (i) Headquarters, Eastern Command, and (ii) Chief Engineer, Eastern Command.

(c) No.

Iron Ore Project

2673. Shri Supakar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 518 on the 26th August, 1958 and state the number of years for which iron ore is to be exported at the rate of two million tons per annum from Rourkela area to Japan?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): The arrangement will be for ten years in the first instance.

2674. { Shri Yadav:
Shri Jagadish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the procedure governing new recruitment of staff to the Life Insurance Corporation of India?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Recruitment is usually made through the Employment Exchanges and where the Exchanges cannot meet the requirements of the Corporation, it is made by open advertisement. Selection is made on the basis of a written test and interview. The selected candidates, prior to their appointment, are required to appear for a medical examination and also to produce a certificate or references acceptable to the Corporation about their good moral character.

New Insurance Scheme in Rajasthan

2675. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new kind of life insurance scheme is being introduced in rural areas in the State of Rajasthan from September, 1958; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) and (b). A revised organisational set up has been introduced from 1st September, 1958, on an experimental basis, in six Development Blocks in Rajasthan in collaboration with the Rajasthan Government's Rural Development Scheme through their Block Development Organisation. The salient features of the scheme are:—

(1) The scheme has been introduced in Bassi, Jaipur, Roopbas, Govindgarh, Raisinghnagar and Pisangam Development Blocks.

(2) Each of the Panchayat Boards in the Block will nominate a person to take up agency of life insurance from the Life Insurance Corporation.

The Corporation will place the services of one officer known as Field Officer (Insurance) to help and guide these agents in co-ordination with the Block Development Officers. Out of the agency commission payable, a portion will go to the agent and the balance will be utilised by the Panchayat in the development of the villages.

(3) The villagers can purchase insurance policies of Rs. 500 or more. These would be endowment policies maturing after a specified period. The premium can be paid half yearly at the harvest time.

Tripura Judiciary

2676. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scale of the officers and staff of the judiciary of Tripura Administration is lower, in general, as compared with the pay scale of similar staff in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) No. The pay scales of the officers and staff of the judiciary in Tripura do not generally compare unfavourably with those applicable to posts of corresponding status and responsibility in West Bengal;

(b) Does not arise.

Scheduled Castes in Tripura

2677. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people belonging to Scheduled Castes, in Tripura;

(b) whether the number has increased due to influx of refugees; and

(c) whether this fact has been taken into consideration in fixing ratio of Scheduled Caste cadres in Government Services in Tripura?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 47,000 as estimated in 1956.

(b) There has probably been some increase.

(c) No. As the lists of Scheduled Castes is under revision consequent on the reorganization of States, it is proposed to take up the question of the percentage of reservation after the new lists are drawn up.

Salary Rules

2678. Shri Jagadish Awasthi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that civilian gazetted officers of the Central Government proceeding on leave are unable to get their salaries for three months or so after their return from leave;

(b) if so, the reasons for this delay in payment of their leave salaries; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) to (c). As a rule there is no delay in the civilian gazetted officers of the Central Government proceeding on leave getting either their leave salary in respect of their leave period or their duty pay on return. A few cases of delay might however have occurred where time was taken in completion of necessary formalities. Instructions already exist for the prompt completion of all necessary formalities when an officer proceeds on leave and also for provisional payment of leave salary where delay is anticipated in final authorisation of leave salary.

M.E.S. and Engineer Corps

2679. Shri Supakar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) what are the peace time duties of the Military Engineer Service and the Engineer Corps; and

(b) whether there is any scheme for entrusting them with civilian works?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The Corps of Engineers comprises of the Military Engineer Units and Military Engineer Services.

The peace-time duties of the Military Engineer Services are:—

(i) Construction of all Capital Works for the Army, Navy, Air Force and Ordnance Factories including provision of buildings, and Defence Works, together with all ancillary services such as Roads, Electrical and Mechanical Services, Water Supply drainage, furniture and internal fixtures.

(ii) Maintenance Services i.e. the necessary repairs and up-keep of the works referred in (i) above.

(iii) The execution of Deposit Works on behalf of Cantonment Boards and other Public bodies or private persons, when approved by the competent authority.

(iv) Maintenance and operation of Installations in connection with supply of electricity, water, refrigeration, ice and sewage disposal.

(v) Recovery of rent for accommodation and charges for electricity, water and furniture from all persons occupying Defence Services buildings who are not entitled to free accommodation and services.

(vi) Procurement and holding of engineer stores for all Engineer Works and Reserves.

(vii) Payment to contractors for works carried out and to suppliers for stores supplied and other charges such as bills for electric energy obtained from Municipalities, Companies, or other bodies.

(viii) Assistance in the execution of large Civil Works of national importance, (e.g. NEFA project).

(ix) Lastly, aid to Civil authorities for maintenance of essential services in the event of internal emergency.

The role of Military Engineer Units in peace time is to equip, organise and train personnel so as to successfully fulfil their tasks in war. Their role covers all aspects of Military Engineering such as field defences, river crossings including bridging, construction of buildings, air-fields, etc. They are also required to render assistance to the Civil authorities for maintenance of essential services in the event of an emergency.

(b) No. The two units are integrated and are handled as one force to obtain maximum efficiency in their operation in peace and war.

U.S. Aid for Road Transport

2680. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated for the disbursement of the \$25 million U.S. loan for road transport schemes; and

(b) if so, details of this scheme?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) and (b). The D.L.F. credit available is being utilised for the import of components needed by the automobile manufacturers in India for their normal approved production programmes of trucks, jeeps and buses.

Staff in the Ministry of Law

2681. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistants and Clerks working in the Ministry of Law; and

(b) the number of employees among them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Assistants 39

Clerks 101

(b) Scheduled Castes

Assistants 5

Clerks 11

Scheduled Tribes

Assistants Nil

Clerks Nil

Staff in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs

2682. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistants and Clerks in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs; and

(b) the number of employees among them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) (i) Assistants . . . 111

(ii) Upper Div. Clerks 51

(iii) Lower Div. Clerks . 143

(b) (i) Assistants

Scheduled Castes . 5

Scheduled Tribes . Nil.

(ii) Upper Division Clerks

Scheduled Castes . 1

Scheduled Tribes . Nil.

(iii) Lower Division Clerks

Scheduled Castes . 15

Scheduled Tribes . Nil.

Political Pensions

2683. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what is the criteria fixed for grant of political pensions by Government;

(b) the number of petitions received for such pension from all States during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58;

(c) the amount budgeted for this purpose for 1958-59; and

(d) how much has been spent so far out of that amount?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) The Union Government have no scheme for grant of pensions to political sufferers. The question of the criteria fixed for the grant of such pensions does not, therefore, arise.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

सूर्यवंशी जातियाँ

२६८४. श्री जांगड़े: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यद्यपि १९४६ से अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में मध्य प्रदेश की सूर्यवंशी उप-जाति को सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है किन्तु सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित अनुसूचित जातियों की जन संख्या में उक्त जाति की जन संख्या की गणना नहीं की गई; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रीमती धात्वा (गृह उपमंत्री) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Romesh Nagar Schools in Delhi

2685. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no arrangement for teaching Punjabi in Romesh Nagar Schools in Delhi; and

(b) if so, action taken in the matter.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Gas pipeline from Jawalamukhi to Delhi

2686. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to construct a gas pipeline from Jawalamukhi to Delhi; and

(b) if so, at what stage is the scheme?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) There are no immediate proposals to construct a gas pipeline from Jawalamukhi to Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

Backward Classes

2687. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to pages 87, 88 and 173 in Vol. II (lists) 1955 of the report of the Backward Classes Commission and state:

(a) whether the Kumbhar (potters) caste has been excluded from the list of the Scheduled Castes and included in the list of the other Backward Classes according to the recommendations of the Commission;

(b) if so, the dates of its exclusion and inclusion;

(c) whether the facilities reserved for the other Backward Classes have been made available to this caste;

(d) whether it is a fact that the post-matric scholarships awarded to the students of this caste by the Central Government were recovered from the students;

(e) if so, the reasons thereof;

(f) whether review and fresh applications for post-Matric scholarships have been received from the students of this caste; and

(g) the result of consideration on these applications?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The caste was excluded from the list of Scheduled Castes of Orissa State by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, which came into force with effect from the 29th October, 1956.

This caste was included in the List of 'Other Backward Classes' recognised for the Government of India Scholarships from the year 1957-58 onwards.

(c) The concessions allowed to Other Backward Classes are extended to this caste in the matter of award of scholarships under the Government of India Scheme of scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

(d) and (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) The applications are being scrutinised and every effort will be made to finalise the cases as early as possible.

Discretionary Fund of the Minister of Home Affairs

2688. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 529 on the 26th August, 1955 and state:

(a) whether any amount has been granted from the Home Minister's Discretionary Fund for the purpose of giving relief to persons in Tripura who served the nation in the political, social, philanthropic and other fields;

(b) if so, the number of persons who received the amount; and

(c) the amount of sum given so far, if any?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) 3.

(c) Rs. 3,000. In addition, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was recently sanctioned for relief to victims of recent border incidents.

Tribal Reserved Lands in Tripura

2689. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tripura Administration has not been maintaining the tribal reserved land in Tripura and the areas reserved for tribals are being used for settlement of non-tribal people;

(b) whether it is not a fact that non-tribals are strictly prohibited to be settled within such Tribal Reserved areas;

(c) whether Government will lay a statement showing the specific area or areas with specific boundaries of "tribal reserved" land in Tripura; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to demarcate such reserved land by putting up demarcation posts?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) The Tripura Administration was authorised by Government about two years ago to utilise a portion of the land reserved for the settlement of tribals for the rehabilitation of displaced persons, subject to the condition that this did

not materially affect the implementation of the schemes which had already been taken up for the settlement of tribals on land. An area of 110 sq. miles was thus reserved by the Maharaja of Tripura in 1931, and another area of 1950 sq. miles was similarly reserved later in 1943. Subsequently, in 1948, the Regent Maharani released from out of the above an area of 300 sq. miles for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan.

(b) No. According to the order of the Ruler under which land was last reserved for certain specified classes of local tribals, power was reserved to the Government to transfer the land under special circumstances to people falling outside the aforesaid classes, and the authority given to the local Administration in 1956 was thus in conformity with this order of the Ruler.

(c) A statement containing particulars of the areas reserved in 1931 and 1943, and of the area subsequently released in 1948 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 74.]

(d) No such proposal is at present under consideration, as the boundaries of the reserved areas are already fairly well-defined.

Dissolution of Marriages in Union Territories

2690. Shri Subhman Ghose: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases for dissolution of marriages filed in the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura since the passing of the Hindu Marriage Act;

(b) in how many cases, dissolution has been allowed by the decree of the courts; and

(c) in how many cases compromises were effected between the parties?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) to (c). Information is not readily available. It will be collected

and laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Kuchipudi Natyam

2491. **Kumari M. Vedakumari:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kuchipudi Natyam was not recognised as a classical dance by an Expert Committee of Sangeet Natak Academy; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (**Shri Humayun Kabir**): (a) The Expert Committee appointed by the Sangeet Natak Akademi to advise the Akademi, in its policy of awards to artists in the field of dancing and the categories of dances in which these awards should be given, has not yet submitted its report.

(b) Does not arise.

Life Insurance Corporation

2692. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Life Insurance Corporation is intending to utilise Co-operative Societies as its agents in rural areas to boost up insurance business;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been formulated by the Corporation; and

(c) the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (**Dr. B. Gopala Reddi**): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The scheme is under the consideration of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Water Supply in Andamans

2493. **Shri Lachman Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dalthaman Tank which is the main source of supply of water in Andamans has been cleaned; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (**Pandit G. B. Pant**): (a) and (b). General cleaning of the Dalthaman Tank is being done regularly. The Geological Survey of India have advised that desilting of tank should not be done. Water is, however, filtered and chlorinated regularly and also tested by Public Health Officer every month.

Medical Specialists in Andamans

2694. **Shri Lachman Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no medical specialists in Andaman Islands;

(b) whether Government are considering to post specialists on eye, nose, ear and throat in these Islands; and

(c) if so, how far the matter has been considered?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (**Shrimati Alva**): (a) There is no medical specialist in the Islands.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to send a medical graduate for a specialised training in eye, ear, nose and throat. These islands have only a small population and do not, therefore, need wholetime specialists.

Buffaloes for Andamans

2695. **Shri Lachman Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that buffaloes for ploughing by displaced

persons in Andamans, are bought at high price from the mainland; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that buffaloes are available locally at cheaper rates?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Plough animals for supply to settlers in Andamans were purchased after inviting quotations at Rs. 312.50 nP. per cattle inclusive of all incidental charges for delivery at Port Blair but excluding the freight.

(b) Plough animals are not available locally in such numbers as were required for the settler families.

Birla Industrial Museum

2696. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has decided to spend more than six lakhs of rupees for the repair and renovation of the Birla Industrial Museum Building, Calcutta, which has been donated by the Birlas; and

(b) what is the expert engineering opinion about the life of the present building after repair and renovation?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No Sir. The expenditure proposed to be incurred on the repairs and renovation of the building is estimated to be Rs. 3.7 lakhs.

(b) It is reported that after the present repairs and renovation, the building is likely to have a life of 25 to 30 years provided periodical repairs and maintenance are efficiently carried out.

Loans to Displaced Persons of Tripura

2697. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan advanced by Rehabilitation Finance Ad-

ministration to the displaced persons of Tripura so far;

(b) the total number of petitions for loans still pending for final consideration and disposal; and

(c) the amount realised from the loanees?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) Rs. 15,29,950.

(b) 50.

(c) Rs. 1,42,910.48 nP.

Private Schools in Tripura

2698. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not transferring the management of private schools and the social education centres to the Territorial Council of Tripura; and

(b) when it is proposed to be done?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The management of private schools does not vest in the Administration but in the respective managing bodies of private education institutions. The question, therefore, of transferring the management of private schools to the Territorial Council does not arise. As regards social education, this is not included in the matters which, under the provisions of the Territorial Councils Act, are to be under the control of the Council.

Gurkhas in the Indian Army

2699. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether the Government of India have fixed a quota for recruitment of Gurkhas in the Indian Army?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): No, Sir. The recruitment of Gurkhas in the Indian Army is governed by increase/decrease in establishments, actual deficiencies and anticipated wastages.

Prosecution of Government Servants

2700 Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from private citizens for permission to prosecute Central Government officials on criminal charges during 1956-57 and 1958 so far, respectively;

(b) the number of cases in which the permission was granted and the number of cases in which permission was refused with general reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of applications mentioned in part (a) which are still pending consideration and the time by which they are likely to be disposed of?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Lands in Allahabad District

2701. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land acquired by the Ministry of Defence from cultivators in Salahpur area of Allahabad District in the years 1956, 1957 and 1958 respectively;

(b) the purpose for which these lands were acquired;

(c) the total compensation paid to the cultivators;

(d) whether the Ministry plans to acquire more land in this area in the near future; and

(e) if so, the estimated area of such land and the purpose for which it is proposed to be acquired?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) and (b). A total area of 250.43 acres of land from villages in Salahpur area was notified

for acquisition for provision of permanent domestic accommodation to the units located there. Of this an area of 227.10 acres only was taken possession of on 30th May, 1958.

(c) No payment has yet been made as the Collector is yet to declare his award under Section 11 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

(d) and (e). Yes. The remaining 23.33 acres for the same purpose.

Educational Statistics

2702. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay a statement showing the number of students who passed Matriculation Examination and Degree Courses in Arts, Medicine, Agriculture, Engineering, Veterinary Science and Forestry during 1956, 1957 and 1958 so far, State-wise?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): A statement giving the requisite information for 1956 is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 75.]

Similar information for 1957 is not yet completely available and will be placed on the table of the Sabha, when ready; while that for 1958 will start coming in from October, 1958.

Shifting Cultivation in Kerala

2703. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts spent by the Kerala Government during 1956-57 and 1957-58 out of the Central Grant for arresting shifting cultivation amongst the tribes;

(b) the nature of work done so far and how many have been permanently settled; and

(c) the amount allotted for 1958-59 for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The following Central assistance was sanctioned to the Government of Kerala

during the year 1956-57 and 1957-58, for arresting shifting cultivation amongst the Scheduled Tribes:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	State plan schemes	Centrally sponsored programme	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57 . . .	0.722	2.00	2.722
1957-58 . . .	1.054	2.00	3.054

(b) The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

(c) Rs. 3,02,000 (including the State's share) under the State Sector; and Rs. 2,86,000 under the Centrally sponsored programme.

Oil Drilling Programme

2704. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to take measures to expedite drilling and exploration programme in various parts of India; and

(b) whether it has been decided to award a running shield to the working party which maintains the best drilling site?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A shield will be awarded by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to their best organised drill site on competitive basis, by rotation, once in in every 4 months.

Income-tax cases

2705. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of Income-tax admitted in the Punjab High Court and Tribunal since 1957; and

(b) the number of such cases disposed of so far?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):

(a) (i) In Punjab High Court 51

(ii) In the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal 1470

(b) (i) By High Court 8

(ii) By Tribunal

The information called for is not readily available and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Rules for Forwarding of Applications of Government Employees

2706. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have framed any rules and regulations of forwarding the applications of their employees for other posts under Government; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of them will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) Copies of the Government Servants' Application for Posts (Central Services) Rules, 1943, and Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No. 170/51-Ests dated 21st October, 1952 are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 76.]

Assar Mahal in Bijapur

2707. Shri Sugandhi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about two years ago some wooden pillars and a part of the roof of the historical building 'Assar Mahal' in Bijapur collapsed;

(b) if so, the amount granted to carry out the repairs; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in reconstructing the same?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 93,074.

(c) The delay caused in the execution of the work is due to the intricate nature of work involved which required consultations with other experts.

Ibrahim Roza Building, Bijapur

2708. Shri Sugandhi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the historical building "Ibrahim Roza" in Bijapur stands in a pool of water during rainy season; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to protect the building?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Defence Depot Avadi

2709. Shri Nanjappa: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the Defence Depot at Avadi, Madras State;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken so far in the direction?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal at present to shift any of the Depots at Avadi.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Delhi Police Official

2710. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a police official of Delhi has absconded following registration of an embezzlement case against him; and

(b) if so, the details of this case?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). On the 27th August, 1958, an officiating Assistant Sub-Inspector was reverted to the rank of Head-Constable and suspended as he appeared to be responsible for an embezzlement of Rs. 4,000. He absconded from the Police Lines on the 3rd September, 1958. Action against him is in progress.

Documents on Shahjahan's Death

2711. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Archives of the Rajasthan Government has lately come across some important historical documents throwing light upon the death of Moghal Emperor Shahjahan; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to have the documents examined?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Defence Industries at Avadi

2713. Shri K. S. Ramaswamy: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Government of Madras for the location of some heavy defence industries at Avadi;

(b) whether Government has come to any decision; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Amritsar Cantonment

2715. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted by the Government of India for the extension of Amritsar Cantonment as grants-in-aid for implementing its extension and development schemes for the year 1958-59 so far; and

(b) the details of these schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) and (b). The Government of India have not sanctioned any amount for the extension of Amritsar Cantonment but they have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 95,100.00 for development projects in that Cantonment during the period 1st April to 31st August, 1958, as per details below:—

Projects	Amount sanctioned
	Rs.
Latrines	8,200.00
Urinals	1,500.00
	24,100.00

Rs.

Medical & Public Health	2,000.00
Works	49,300.00
Harijan Qrs.	10,000.00

TOTAL	95,100.00
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Lands

2716. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plot of land at Sukanpukhuri Grant in Tinsukia (Assam) which was requisitioned by Government in the World War II has not yet been released; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) and (b). No land in Sukanpukhuri Grant in Tinsukia (Assam) is held on requisition by the Ministry of Defence. However, land measuring about 70 Bighas was acquired in Hukanpukhuri, Post Office Sukanpukhuri (Assam) in 1943. Being surplus to requirements, Government sanctioned its reconveyance to the original owners. Some of the owners have refunded acquisition cost and executed reconveyance deeds. Instructions to hand over possession of land to them have been issued. The question of reconveyance of land to those who have not yet refunded the compensation is being examined.

Private Service by Retired Government Servants

2717. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of retired Government servants belonging to the All-India Services and Central Services Class I who have taken up jobs in private firms during the years 1956 to 1958 so far (State-wise)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

2718. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of Lower Division Clerks in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and various Laboratories under its control;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of India sanctioned the grant of four advance increments to the Central Government Employees, including their subordinate offices;

(c) if so, whether the clerks referred to in part (a) above have also been given this benefit; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) 453 (Four hundred and fifty-three).

(b) The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of two additional increments to the confirmed Lower Division Clerks in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service and also to the clerks who, though not yet confirmed, have held the posts for at least three years and are considered suitable for confirmation. In addition to these, two additional increments are also admissible to the persons of the above category who pass typing test held by the Union Public Service Commission at a speed of 40 words per minute.

The above concessions are not admissible to the employees in subordinate offices.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

2719. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Gazetted appointments in the Council of Scientific and

Industrial Research and its Laboratories under its control are made by the Union Public Service Commission; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Council is an autonomous organisation and recruitment of officers in their organisations does not fall within the purview of the Union Public Service Commission.

National Memorial at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar

2720. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the work done so far on the construction of the national memorial in Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar;

(b) the amount of Central grant utilised so far; and

(c) the names of the trustees who constitute the Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial Trust at present?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) About 1/3rd of the work has so far been completed.

(b) According to available information, an amount of approximately Rs. 2.24 lakhs has been spent so far, but it is not known how much of this represents the Central grant.

(c) The names of the trustees are as follows:—

- (i) Shri Jawaharlal Nehru,
- (ii) Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew,
- (iii) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad (now vacant).
- (iv) the President of the Indian National Congress.
- (v) the Governor of the State of Punjab.
- (vi) the Chief Minister of the State of Punjab.

- (vii) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur,
 (viii) Bakshi Tek Chand; and
 (ix) Giani Gurmukh Singh
 Musafar.

Institutes for Tribal Students in Punjab

2721. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any technical training institutes for tribal students in Punjab have been set up with the Central assistance; and

(b) if so, their number and names of places where these are located?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). No technical training institutes have been opened for tribal students in Punjab. However, provision has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for the opening of training centres to train the tribals in the use of improved spinning implements and development of wool spinning and weaving industry. Two such centres—one in spinning and the other in weaving were opened at Keylong and Phooru in Lahaul area of Kulu Tehsil, District Kangra, during 1956-57. Two spinning training centres in wool (Pashmina) are expected to be opened under the Centrally sponsored programme during the current year.

Libraries for Women and Children in Punjab

2722. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant sanctioned by the Central Social Welfare Board to Voluntary Social Welfare Organisations for the libraries for women and children in Punjab during 1958-59; and

(b) if so, the names of places where these are being set up?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Rs. 2,690 so far.

(b) The voluntary social welfare institutions to which grants have been sanctioned for the purpose are located at the following places:—

1. Karnal,
2. Sonapat,
3. Ferozepur,
4. Amritsar,
5. Taraori, District Karnal,
6. Rohtak.

Social Education Centres in Himachal Pradesh

2723. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Social Education Centres run by the Administration of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the number of students getting education in them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) 636.

(b) 9,540.

Restrictions on Bank Advances against Foodgrains

2724. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has directed all scheduled banks in the country to further limit their advances against wheat and other foodgrains;

(b) if so, the nature of the restriction suggested; and

(c) the response from the banks?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):

(a) On 10th September, 1958, a directive was issued by the Reserve Bank of India to all scheduled banks imposing further restrictions on bank advances against wheat and other foodgrains (excluding paddy and rice).

(b) The nature of restrictions is indicated below:

A. Wheat:

- (i) In respect of banks' offices operating in all the States (including the State of Punjab) An average aggregate level within 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of such level in the corresponding month of 1957 to be maintained each month commencing from October, 1958.

- (ii) In respect of the State of Punjab. Same as above.

B. Other Foodgrains (excluding Wheat, Paddy and Rice)

- (i) In respect of the banks' offices operating in all the States. An average aggregate level within 80% of such level in the corresponding month of 1957 to be maintained each month commencing from October, 1958.

The previous directives of 11th December, 1957 prescribed the permissible level in respect of A and B at 80 per cent. of the average advance in the corresponding month in the preceding three years.

The pattern of restriction in other respects and the permissible level of bank advances against paddy and rice, remain unchanged.

(c) It is too early to say to what extent the recent directives have been complied with by the banks.

Separation of Rural Areas from D.M.C. Jurisdiction

2725. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation from the representatives of rural areas for separating the rural areas of Delhi from the administrative jurisdiction and control of the Municipal Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons for separation; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

इंडियन स्कूल अफ माइन्स ऐंड एप्लाइड टेक्नोलॉजी

२७२६. श्री व० प्र० सिंह : क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) धनबाद स्कूल आफ माइन्स के निदेशक का पद स्थायी है अथवा अस्थायी; और

(ख) क्या इस पद पर काम करने वाले वर्तमान सज्जन की नियुक्ति संघ लोक-सेवा आयोग की सिफारिश पर की गई थी ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हमादूर कबीर) : (क) यह नौकरी अस्थायी है और अभी सिर्फ ३० अप्रैल, १९६० तक इसकी मंजूरी है ।

(ख) मौजूदा अफसर की नियुक्ति यू० पी० एस० सी० की सिफारिशों से नहीं की गई है । उन्हें यू० पी० एस० सी० कंसलटेशन रेगुलेशन ४ बी के अनुसार अस्थाई तौर पर एक साल से कम अर्से के लिये नियुक्त किया गया है ।

Manufacture of Earth-moving Machines

2727. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to manufacture earth-moving equipment, tractors, bulldozers etc. in collaboration with a Japanese firm; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

The terms are:—

- (i) Payment of 980 dollars for each set of drawings and specifications and other technical information.
- (ii) Technical assistance fee at 2 per cent. on each tractor manufactured in India upto 300 tractors.
- (iii) Royalty fee of 2 per cent.

The technical assistance fee and royalty fee will be calculated on the value of parts manufactured in India, on the basis of prices Ex-works Japan.

No royalty fee will be payable on spare parts manufactured for defence services in India. 2 per cent. royalty fee will be payable on spare parts manufactured for any party other than defence services.

Royalty fee will be payable for a period of 10 years.

Committees Working under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel

2728. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the names of Committees which worked under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): 1. Coal Price Revision Committee.

2. Team of experts to make detailed surveys and investigations to study methods of winning transportation and distribution of sand from the D.V.C. river deltas for purposes of stowing in coal mines.

3. Ad-hoc Committee on resources for stabilisation of the coal mine workings under the Grand Trunk Road and Barakar town in the Asansol sub-division of West Bengal.

4. Committee to promote voluntary amalgamation of Collieries.

5. Committee on Assessment of Resources.

6. Committee on Requirements and Utilisation.

7. Committee on Production and Preparation.

8. Committee on Transportation.

(The last four Committees are of the Coal Council of India).

9. Fuel Efficiency Committee.

10. Coal Advisory Committee.

11. Coal Transport Advisory Committee.

12. Committee to re-assess the demand for hard coke.

13. Committee to advise on matters relating to oil exploration and production, refining of crude oil and utilization of natural and refinery gases.

14. Inter-departmental Committee on the reclamation of used lubricating oils.

15. Standing Panel of Technical Experts for the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Private) Ltd.

16. Committee of Experts for the Palana Lignite deposits.

17. Committee to report on beneficiation of low grade ores.

18. Mineral Advisory Board.

19. Four Zonal Councils (Minerals).

20. Working Group to evolve a more satisfactory system of obtaining statistical information by co-ordinating the requirement of Indian Bureau of Mines and the State Governments.

21. Mica Sub-Committee of the Mineral Advisory Board.

22. Mica Advisory Committee.

23. Mica Sub-Committee.

24. Sub-Committee to investigate and recommend as to what incentives and facilities should be given to encourage mine owners to beneficiate minerals.

25. Petroleum Consumers Advisory Council.

Military Missions

2729. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of various military missions sent to foreign countries during 1957 and 1958 so far;

(b) the names of countries and purpose for which they had been sent; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on each mission (separately)?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). During 1957, two Missions were sent to the U.S.S.R.—one of these was a combined Army and Air Force Mission led by the Chief of the Army Staff and other was a Naval Mission led by the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff. During 1958 one Army Mission led by the Chief of the Army Staff has been sent to Canada and the U.S.A. and is at present in the U.S.A. They have all been in the nature of Goodwill Missions.

(c) The expenditure on the Mission led by the Chief of the Army Staff in 1957, was about Rs. 38,500 and on that led by the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff about Rs. 7,500. The running cost of the I.A.F. aircraft in which these two Missions travelled together to the U.S.S.R., is not included in these figures. The expenditure on the Mission sent in 1958 is estimated to be Rs. 38,000.

Income-tax Payers in Punjab

2730. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of persons who pay income-tax in Punjab, district-wise, at present?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): The number of persons in Punjab district-wise, who are on the register of

income-tax assesseees as on 1st September, 1958 is as below:

1.	Jullundur	2503
2.	Karnal	1948
3.	Hissar	1767
4.	Ambala	3355
5.	Simla	998
6.	Gurdaspur	1232
7.	Kangra	171
8.	Hoshiarpur	758
9.	Amritsar	6668
10.	Rohtak	1798
11.	Gurgaon	934
12.	Mohindergarh	237
13.	Ludhiana	3533
14.	Ferozepur	2227
15.	Patiala	6381
16.	Kapurthala	390
17.	Bhatinda	2640
18.	Sangrur	1403

Private U.S. Investments in India

2731. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private United States investment in India is increasing; and

(b) if so, its extent during 1958 so far?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The figures for 1958 are not yet available.

List for Appointment of High Court Judges

2732. { Shri Subiman Ghose:
 { Shri Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1171 on the 11th September, 1958, regarding drawing up of an all-India list of suitable

persons for appointment as High Court Judges and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that applications were called for from the members of the Bar Associations;

(b) if so, the number of applications received;

(c) on what considerations the selection has been made from amongst the members of the Bar Associations;

(d) whether the lists of names sent by the State Governments have been agreed upon by the Chief Justices; and

(e) the number of candidates included in the list sent by the West Bengal Government who are from the bar and from services?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No selections have been made yet.

(d) The lists are prepared in consultation with the Chief Justices.

(e) It would not be proper to disclose this information.

मिलिटरी डेरी फार्म, जबलपुर

२७३३. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिलिटरी डेरी फार्म के पास तहसील और जिला जबलपुर के सुखावलपुर गांव में ५०० एकड़ भूमि है जिस से उसे घास प्राप्त होती है ;

(ख) क्या इस भूमि में खेती की जा सकती है ;

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार इस भूमि को कृषि के लिये भूमिहीन कृषकों को देने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस का निर्णय कब तक किया जायेगा ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) :

(क) सुखावलपुर (न कि सुखावलपुर जैसे प्रश्न में कहा गया है) मिलिटरी फार्म के पास ४५० एकड़ भूमि है : इस भाग से हर साल ५ से ७ लाख पौंड घास काटा जाता है ।

(ख) तथा (ग) . जी नहीं

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बैरकपुर छावनी

२७३४. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बैरकपुर छावनी में एक प्राइमरी स्कूल बनाने के लिये दिया गया अनुदान ३१ मार्च, १९५८ को स्कूल का भवन पूरा होने से पहले ही व्यपगत हो गया, क्योंकि भवन बनाने के लिये भूमि केत से दी गयी ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का छावनी को १९५८-५९ में भवन का निर्माण कार्य पूरा करने के लिये नये सिरे से अनुदान देने का विचार है ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया): (क) चूंकि ठेकेदार ने १५-३-५८ तक काम समाप्त नहीं किया था, छावनी बोर्ड ने २८५३१.८९ रुपये की बकाया रकम सरकार को वापस कर दी है ।

(ख) वापस की गई राशि १९५८-५९ में फिर अनुदान कर दी गई है ।

जबलपुर में भूमि का अर्जन

२७३५. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तहसील और जिला जबलपुर के सरकल २३ में

सीता पहाड़ गांव में कुछ भूमि, जिसमें कृषि की जा रही थी प्रतिरक्षा विभाग ने अर्जित कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो प्रतिरक्षा विभाग ने इस भूमि का अर्जन करने के पश्चात उसका क्या उपयोग किया है ;

(ग) यदि इस भूमि को उपयोग में नहीं लाया जा रहा है तो क्या भारत सरकार इस भूमि को भूमिहीन कृषकों को कृषि के लिये देने की किसी प्रस्थापना पर विचार कर रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका निर्णय कब तक किया जायेगा ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) जी हां, ५० वर्ष से ऊपर हुए ।

(ख) अधिकतर भूमि यूनिट साइन, कुटुम्बों के निवास स्थान, प्रेड गाउड आदि के लिये इस्तेमाल होती है ।

(ग) तथा (घ) खाली पड़ी भूमि प्रायः पथरीली है । इसमें केवल २० एकड़ कृषि योग्य है । इस पर कृषि करने के लिए उचित प्रबन्ध करने के प्रश्न पर विचार हो रहा है ।

साहित्य अकादमी

२७३७. श्रीमती मिनीमाता : क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष साहित्य अकादमी ने जिन लेखकों को पुरस्कार दिये उन में कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि साहित्य अकादमी के सदस्यों द्वारा लिखी गई पुस्तकों पर भी अकादमी के पुरस्कार दिये गये हैं ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायूँ कबीर) : (क) और (ख) अकादमी ने पिछले साल जिनलेखकों को इनाम दिये उन में से न तो कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी था, और न ही साहित्य अकादमी की जनरल काउंसिल या एक्जीक्यूटिव बीड का मेम्बर ।

Copying Agency, Delhi

2738. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1160 on the 11th September, 1958 and state the nature of steps taken so far to reorganise the Copying Agency, Delhi?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Revised Rules for the Copying Department have been drafted and sent to the District and Sessions Judge for approval.

(b) The work in the Copying Department is being examined to determine the strength of the staff.

(c) Pending the reorganisation of the Copying Department additional temporary staff is being appointed to dispose of the existing arrears.

'Excise Duty on Match Sticks'

2739. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any shortage of match stick bundles was detected when the preventive Deputy Superintendent of Excise Madurai Division checked the Match Factories at Sivakasi on the 15th February, 1958;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter;

(c) whether it is a fact that some members of Central Excise Department are also under suspension; and

(d) if so, when will the matter be disposed of?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddy):

(a) Yes, Sir, substantial shortage of bandrolled matches was detected by the Deputy Superintendent, Madurai Division on the 15th February, 1958, in 3 Match Factories at Sivakasi.

(b) Showcause notices were issued to the Proprietors and their replies have been received. These are being examined and orders will be issued by the Collector of Central Excise, Madras, shortly.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Charge-sheets have already been served on them. Disciplinary proceedings against them will be finalised on receipt of their explanations and on completion of the oral enquiry.

Requirement of Engineers for Steel Plants

2740. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what are the approximate requirements of engineers and skilled workers for each of the steel plants at Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela; and

(b) the steps taken to fulfil the requirements so far?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) For each of the Steel Plants it is estimated that on an average approximately 670 engineers and higher supervisory staff and 6,300 skilled workers and operatives will be required.

(b) So far 1,200 engineers and 2,700 skilled workers have been recruited.

Training has been so arranged that the engineers and operatives required for each section will be ready to take over as that section is commissioned. 241 engineers were sent for training to the U.S.S.R. Of these, 124 have returned after completion of training this year and no difficulty is anticipated in completing the training of a total of 686 men according to schedule.

A large number of engineers of the Rourkela and Durgapur steel projects will be trained in the U.K. through the good offices of the Ford Foundation. Two batches of engineers totalling 198 were sent for training in the U.S.A. The first batch of 113 are due to return in a few days. The third batch of 100 left on the 1st and 2nd of this month for U.S.A. Arrangements have been made under the Colombo Plan, for the training of 300 engineers of the Durgapur steel project in the U.K. 67 engineers are now in that country. One has returned after training, 5 engineers have returned after training in Australia and one from Canada. Canada and Australia have agreed to provide further training facilities. 63 Engineers of the Rourkela Steel Project have been trained in West Germany. Another 46 are under training in that country. A large training establishment is being run at Jamshedpur at which every young engineer is first given preliminary training before going abroad.

A certain number of highly skilled operatives who have to have specialist experience of steel plants, are also to be trained abroad. So far 299 operatives have gone to the U.S.S.R. and 32 to West Germany. Arrangements have been made with the existing steel works in India to train 1,800 operatives in about four years. 74 engineering firms have agreed to train 1,600 skilled workers at a time. It is hoped that by the time all the three steel plants go into full production, about 13,000 skilled workers would have been trained at these centres.

Anti-Corruption Agencies

2741. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have recommended to all State Governments for the creation of non-official agencies to be incharge of anti-corruption activities at the district level in every State; and

(b) if so, whether Government have received any reports from the State Governments of the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Durgapur Steel Works

2741-A. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any price variations in the erection costs for Durgapur Steel Works have been submitted by the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Private) Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to Indian Steelworks Construction Company Limited who are the Contractors for the erection of the Durgapur Steel Works. They have been submitting from time to time claims under the price variations clause of the Contract.

(b) The basis of adjustments is provided in the Agreement and it is a matter of day to day accounting.

World Bank Conference

2741-B. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangement of transport made for the World Bank Conference to be held in Delhi next month;

(b) whether Government have hired private taxis for this purpose;

(c) if so, the number of taxis hired;

(d) the basis on which contract for supply of taxis has been given; and

(e) whether efforts have been made to mobilise transport buses from neighbouring State Governments?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):

(a) The authorities of the International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Finance Corporation have asked for 150 cars of suitable size and model being placed at their disposal for the purposes of the Conference, out of which the cost of the first hundred would be borne by the Government of India and the cost of the other fifty borne by the International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Finance Corporation; in addition in connection with the work of the Indian Liaison Office for the Conference 20 cars have been arranged which will be utilised on an "as-required" basis. The authorities of the Conference also require the running of shuttle services by buses for the transport of persons who could not avail of the cars made available; and arrangements have been concluded with the Delhi Transport Undertakings for the supply of these buses.

(b) Yes.

(c) Arrangements have been made for the hiring of 125 big cars of DLZ type and 25 taxis from U.P. Roadways (run by the U.P. Government) for being placed at the disposal of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation and for 20 small taxis for the use of the Indian Liaison Office.

(d) Arrangements for the supply of taxis was initially made on the basis of the lowest quotation available from the DLZ car operators; later with the concurrence of the contractor thus chosen on the basis of the lowest quotations, arrangements have been made to utilise DLZ taxis belonging to other operators at the same rates.

(e) Since all the required number of buses have been met by the Delhi Transport Undertaking the question of mobilising transport buses from neighbouring States has not arisen.

12 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

STATEMENT BY CHIEF MINISTER OF UTTAR PRADESH

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): May I say that there is an adjournment motion regarding certain statements made by the UP Chief Minister, because we feel that they are actually going against the policy enunciated in this House regarding the solution of the food crisis.

You and the Prime Minister were good enough to state that there should be a national approach to the food problem and that all parties should come together to solve it. In U.P. all parties are approaching the Government for a settlement. In this situation Dr. Sampurnanand has made a statement saying that he refuses to have any settlement with the opposition parties. We think that it goes counter to the policy which has been enunciated by the Prime Minister and on the basis of which we are trying to function in the Food Committee. Therefore, I would request you to allow a discussion on this.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): He had allowed it. We had a discussion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would only request you to allow me to read one line of it which says:

"Referring to the political situation in the State the Chief Minister is understood to have stated that the Government should not be coerced into negotiation with opposition parties as it would amount to a submission of the majority party to the minority party."

In view of this, I do not know how the opposition parties can possibly function. I would request the Home Minister to throw some light as to how the minority parties can function. They cannot possibly function.

CORRECTION OF REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 499

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall) laid a statement correcting the reply given on the 18th August, 1958 in the statement attached to Unstarred Question No. 499 in so far as it relates to the information furnished in reply to part (d) of Unstarred Question No. 471 answered on 21st February, 1958.

STATEMENT

Whereas the information already furnished is incorrect, the following correct information is laid on the Table of the Sabha:

	Rs.
(d) 1. Balwadi . . .	1,876.42
2. Social Education . . .	933.69
3. Crafts Training . . .	2,232.40
4. Cultural and Recreational activities . . .	1,200.54
5. Maternity cases . . .	1,420.52
TOTAL . . .	<u>7,663.57</u>

Mr. Speaker: Two adjournment motions have been tabled.

The position is that the Chief Minister is in charge of the affairs in U.P. There is also the State Assembly. The Chief Minister has evidently said that he is not going to negotiate with the opposition parties when the agitation was continuing and that he could not be coerced into doing so. That seems to be the meaning of what he is reported to have said. In view of the fact that the Chief Minister is responsible for the affairs in the State, and there is also the State Assembly, we have no jurisdiction in this matter. (Interruptions).

The other day, some hon. Members met me and I told them what I would do in case I found that consent could not be given and I disallow an adjournment motion. I told them that in case an adjournment motion is tabled by the leader or an office-bearer of a particular group to indicate that the Group supported the motion, I would give due consideration as to whether it should be read in the House or not. To this procedure, they generally agreed. When once I say "I disallow it", they ought not to raise it or bring it up here. I am really sorry that this understanding is not being acted upon. I did say and they did agree that if I come to the conclusion that consent cannot be given, and I refer to it in the House and I say "I have disallowed the motion", there should be no more discussion in the House thereon.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: On a point of personal explanation, Sir. You have said that an agreement was reached. As you know, no agreement was reached with regard to this matter. Therefore, I do not want the House to feel that having agreed to something in your Chamber, we are breaking it in the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I am aware that so far as the hon. Member is concerned, it was half consent and half non-consent.

12.05 hrs.

RE. MOTION OF PRIVILEGE

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): Shri Masani, who moved a privilege motion, has left for Bombay yesterday on some urgent business. May I request you to delay your decision on the privilege issue?

An Hon. Member: How does he represent Shri Masani?

Mr. Speaker: He has not made himself thoroughly understood. After having a preliminary discussion on the question of privilege Shri Masani has left the place. Under rule 225, in case I give my consent for further progress of that motion and ask him to move it formally here, the Member who raised it must be present to do so. But he has left for Bombay. Before leaving he has sent me a letter stating that he has entrusted this matter for further carrying on to Dr. K. B. Menon.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Under what rule?

Mr. Speaker: A further motion will be necessary if I come to some conclusion and give my consent to the further steps that are to be taken. Probably the hon. Member thought that as is usual in the case of questions, where any other member can be authorised to put them, in this case also it can be done. I find that under the rules this authority cannot be given to some other member and that this work cannot be undertaken by any member other than the member who raised it. That is the position.

Dr. K. B. Menon wrote to me a letter that Shri Masani has gone away to Bombay and, therefore, my expression of an opinion regarding this question of privilege should be delayed in this session. Yesterday the hon. Members were very anxious about this. I was also a little anxious to see that so far as I am concerned, I am not delaying the decision on this matter. Now Dr. Menon says: you put it off till Shri Masani is back.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): If I am not mistaken, you can bring it up here or refer it to the Privileges Committee.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Menon writes in his letter:

"I understand that rule 225 requires the mover himself to move the motion when the Speaker makes the announcement. I have sent a telegram to Mr. Masani, inviting his attention to this fact. Under these circumstances, I request you to postpone the announcement till the end of the session, if possible."

That is, the last day. So, let me wait till Saturday to give my decision one way or the other.

Shri Bimal Ghose: There are two things. If I remember correctly, you may send it to the Committee of Privileges or let it to be moved here. If you want to send it to the Committee of Privileges.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will once again read the rules. According to the procedure, I have to consider the issue and decide whether to give my consent or not. If I give my consent, under rule 225 I will, immediately after the Question Hour, call the Member who shall rise in his place and while asking for leave, make a short statement. If objection to leave being granted is taken, I will call upon hon. Members who want to support it to rise in their seats to see if 25 persons rise in their seats. If I am satisfied on that score, then leave will be granted.

When a Member makes a motion the House will debate the matter and decide whether it should be sent to the Committee of Privileges. It is open to the House to dispose of it forthwith or send it to the Committee of Privileges. Now we are in the first stage. I have been asked to give my consent on the preliminary points which were raised. I have to make

up my mind and then say what I propose to do. So, I was proposing to do it one way or the other, but in the meanwhile I received this letter from Dr. Menon. So, for this purpose, I will wait till Saturday. These are the rules. I hope hon. Members will look into the rules and act according to the rules.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO THE OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT (TRAVELLING AND DAILY ALLOWANCES) RULES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953, a copy of Notification making certain amendment to the Officers of Parliament (Travelling and Daily Allowances) Rules, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-947/58].

AMENDMENT TO THE MINISTERS (ALLOWANCES MEDICAL TREATMENT AND OTHER PRIVILEGES) RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 672, dated the 9th August, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Minister's (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules, 1957. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-948/58.]

REPORT OF LEADER OF SCIENTISTS' DELEGATION TO USSR

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the leader of the Scientists' Delegation to USSR in May, 1958. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-949/58].

AMENDMENTS TO THE MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): On behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956:

(1) G.S.R. No. 774 dated the 6th September, 1958.

(2) G.S.R. No. 793, dated the 13th September, 1958.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-950] 58].

AMENDMENTS TO THE CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: On behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table, under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 795, dated the 13th September, 1958, making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-951] 58].

ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT ELECTRONICS (PRIVATE) LIMITED

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fatesingh Rao Gaekwad): Sir, on behalf of Shri Raghuramaiah, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics (Private) Limited for the year 1956-57 including a copy of the auditor's report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-952] 58].

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhun): On a point of order, Sir.

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary placed on the Table just now the

Annual Report together with the audited statement of accounts for the year 1956-57. The annual report and the audited statement of accounts for the year 1955-56 were not placed on the Table of the House except as a part of the commercial appendix to the appropriation accounts of the Defence Ministry. They placed that statement on the Table on the 4th September, 1958.

Section 639 of the Companies Act requires that these reports and statements of accounts should be placed on the Table annually. My information is that these accounts were signed by the auditors and adopted by the directors as early as the 20th November, 1956. They were adopted on the 20th November, 1956, but they were....

Mr. Speaker: Which one? The present one?

Shri Morarka: No, for the previous year.

They were adopted on the 20th November, 1956, but were not placed on the Table of the House till today except, as I told you, as an appendix to the appropriation accounts on the 4th September, 1958, i.e., after 29 months.

Even the report for this year, they are placing on the Table after 18 months. I cannot understand why this inordinate delay is taking place in placing these annual reports and statements of accounts of the Government Corporations on the Table of the House when the accounts are audited in time and are considered and adopted by the directors in time. There are different sections of the Company Law under which these accounts have to be submitted to the shareholders within nine months of the year-ending and before that the accounts have to be audited and kept ready.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow an argument. What are the facts? I will ask the hon. Minister to look into them.

Shri Fatesingh Rao Gachwad: Sir I shall look into the matter.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member will table a question, I will ask the hon. Minister to answer.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): They are all here.

Mr. Speaker: What is this delay due to?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): I have just come Sir. May I know the background?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has complained that the report for the year 1956-57 has been placed on the Table just now after nine months. So far as the earlier report is concerned, he says that though the report was made as early as November, 1956, it has not been placed on the Table of the House except indirectly on the 4th September, or whatever the date is, as an appendix to some other papers that have been placed in this House. He would like to know as to why the regular procedure of placing the reports has not been adopted in one case and why there has been delay in both the cases.

Shri Raghuramiah: I shall look into it and make a report tomorrow.

12.13. hrs.

ARREST OF A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated the 23rd September, 1958, from the District Magistrate, Kanpur:—

"I have the honour to inform you that the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bilhaur of Kanpur District, found it his duty, in the exercise of his powers under section 7, Criminal Law (Amendment) Act/1st Criminal Procedure Code, to direct that Shri Jagdish Awasthi

Member, Lok Sabha, be arrested for committing offence punishable under these sections. Shri Jagdish Awasthi, Member, Lok Sabha, was accordingly arrested at 3 p.m. on the 23rd September, 1958, and is at present lodged in the District Jail, Kanpur."

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the section?

Mr. Speaker: Section 7 of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

MINUTES

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Nineteenth and Twentieth) of the Committee on Petitions held during the Fifth Session.

12.14 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 22nd September, 1958, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the control of rents and evictions, and for the lease of vacant premises to Government, in certain areas in the Union territory of Delhi. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion."

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the control of rents and evictions, and for the lease of vacant premises to Government, in certain areas in the Union territory of Delhi, and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:—

1. Shri Gopi Krishna Vijaivargiya
2. Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan
3. Shri Deekinandan Narayan
4. Dr. W. S. Barlingay
5. Shri Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha
6. Babu Gopinath Singh
7. Shri Onkar Nath
8. Shri A. Dharam Das
9. Shri R. S. Doogar
10. Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour
11. Shri Faridul Haq Ansari
12. Shri Anand Chand
13. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy
14. Mirza Ahmed Ali
15. Shri Govind Ballabh Pant."

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
HARDSHIP CAUSED TO MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES BY THE DEMOLITION OF SOME STRUCTURES IN MOTI BAGH

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): Sir, under Rule 197 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Hardship caused to members of the Scheduled Castes by the demo-

lition of some structures in Moti Bagh in Delhi."

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): The Moti Bagh Colony was first established in 1955-56 as a residential colony for Government servants. Soon after the establishment of the colony, a number of unauthorised stalls and other structures used as shops, dairies etc. began coming up. Such structures not only encroached on Government land but created slum conditions. To restrain the growth of these unauthorised constructions, structures of recent origin are removed from time to time. On the 27th August, 1958, some structures which were of recent origin and had been constructed by encroachment on Government land were demolished in Moti Bagh area. The demolition was carried out without making any distinction whatsoever on the basis of caste or creed.

The problem of restraining unauthorised constructions which lead to the creation of insanitary and slum conditions is as urgent as it is acute. A committee consisting of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, all Members of Parliament from Delhi and others has recently been appointed to go into this problem and make concrete suggestions for its solution.

12.17 hrs.

CLARIFICATION OF REPLIES TO SUPPLEMENTARIES ON STARRED QUESTION NO. 1267

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): Sir, in reply to a supplementary to Starred Question No. 1267, I stated that the by-products to be manufactured in the By-Product Plant at Rourkela would be coal tar, ammonia liquor and benzol. These are the by-products from the coke ovens. The products which will be produced in the By-Product Plant are intermediate and marketable products like heavy and light tar oils,

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pitch, phenol, naphthalene, anthracene, benzol, pure benzene, pure toluene, xylenes, concentrated ammonia liquor, liquor sulphuric acid and phenol products.

I also mentioned that no estimates had been made of the costs of the by-products plant in Bhilai and Durgapur. The correct position is that the by-products plant—coke oven plant, sulphuric acid plant, benzol rectification plant and tar distillation plant—of Durgapur is estimated to cost about Rs. 6.4 crores. Although it is difficult to separate the cost of the by-product plant from the other costs in Bhilai, it could be assumed to be approximately about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 crores.

12.18 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Easirhat): Today in the papers we saw that Shri Feroze Gandhi is pretty ill. We are sorry about it. In view of his illness the discussion, which he is supposed to initiate, obviously will have to be held over. In the circumstances, could we take up the Textile Enquiry Committee's Report in lieu of that discussion?

Mr. Speaker: I was really sorry to learn that he was ill, but I am glad to some extent that he is improving. Last night at about 10 or 10.30, I went to the hospital to find out as to what his condition was. He was sleeping and I did not want to disturb him. So, I asked the persons in charge to report to me from time to time as to how he is progressing. So far, he is on the road to progress. We wish that he will improve and be restored to normal health very soon. I was told by his Private Secretary, who was with him at that time, that he had been talking to him on the subject of his motion. Evidently, Shri Feroze Gandhi was thinking in his mind as to what will happen to his motion. I told his Private Secretary to tell him

that he need not worry himself over this motion and that we shall try to find out a suitable opportunity for it later.

As regards the suggestion made by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, I shall consider whether those who have given notice of the motion to discuss the Textile Enquiry Committee's Report are ready for a discussion.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Whereas we very much welcome an early chance to get this Textile Enquiry Committee's Report discussed, I am afraid the notice that we are getting, in view of the decision of the Business Advisory Committee, is too short.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It has been there; it has been admitted.

Mr. Speaker: Let me think about it. Let us hear those persons who have tabled it. The other day it was said that at the fag end of the session, they do not want it to be taken. If it is not the Textile enquiry report, there is something else. We will have other work. I must consult. Shri Asoka Mehta was particular about the Textile enquiry report. He is not here.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I have also given notice. I am not ready.

Mr. Speaker: At the fag end of the session, they did not want it to be taken. We shall consider.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): May I suggest, Sir, that the Report on Company Law Administration be taken up?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): will find out from the various hon. Members.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): About the Textile enquiry report, if it is not advisable to take it at this time, Shri Tangamani and myself

have given a calling attention notice about closure of textile mills.....

Mr. Speaker: I shall consider. There are so many on my list. The moment a suggestion made, immediately am I bound to give an answer here? We shall go to the next item now.

12.20 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS, 1958-59—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on the Demands for Supplementary Grants, 1958-59.

All the Demands and the cut motions Nos. 14, 25, 26, 40, 51 and 52 moved thereto yesterday are before the House.

The hon. Minister may now reply to the debate after which the cut motions will be disposed of and the Demands put to the vote of the House.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Sir, of the eight demands that were moved yesterday, four of my colleagues have replied as far as the criticisms of their demands were concerned. In the case of certain demands, hon. Members have not only agreed to the supplementary demands, but have also pleaded for additional expenditure, more especially on roads in Naga Hills, etc. This is the first batch for this year.

Out of the eight demands, four are due to court awards. Wherever some officer felt that there was injustice done, he got a decree from the court and that money is being given under these supplementary demands. The other four demands relate to salt, steel, Naga Hill roads and the two loans given to the State Governments. As far as the Finance Ministry is concerned, we are concerned only with whatever was given as loan assistance to the States. Shri Panigrahi has raised this point very clearly and he

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asked, what would happen if the State Governments are unable to pay. The Central Government is living on loans from abroad and from internal resources and the State Governments also are being given this loan assistance for development work. Ultimately, the Government of India must adopt a policy by way of enabling the State Governments to repay the loans, etc. I may assure the House that all this loan assistance is being given for capital developmental work. The Planning Commission takes into consideration the requirements of all the States and after a good deal of negotiation, whatever assistance is to be given in a particular year is decided by the Planning Commission which is generally accepted by the Finance Ministry.

As regards Orissa, for instance, it is not a fact that Orissa owes Rs. 150 crores either to the Government of India or to the open market. It is roughly about Rs. 80 or 90 crores. Whatever it is, the bulk of it is for the Hirakud Project and the rest of it is perhaps for the Machkund project. Both are likely to pay in course of time and they will be able to repay the loans to the Central Government and whatever they have borrowed from the open market. I do not expect any difficulty arising from the inability of the State Governments to repay the loans. After all, we are pressing upon the State Governments to increase their resources. While, of course, loans and grants are being given, the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry are pressing upon them to see that their resources are improved to meet their revenue expenditure and also to meet their interest charges.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): May I ask the Minister whether the Finance Ministry or the Planning Commission is considering to consolidate all the loans that are being given to the States and whether the Government is going to charge interest on those loans which are advanced to the D.V.C., Bhakra Nangal and Hirakud?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Yes, all loans are interest-charged. This matter has been considered at length by the Finance Commission and the Finance Ministry also has considered this point in all its aspects. We could not accept that recommendation of the Finance Commission, namely, to consolidate all loans given to the State Governments into two loans, one of 15 years' duration and another of 30 years' duration. That would incapacitate the Central Government to go to the assistance of the State Governments, etc. While that is so, we are trying to negotiate with each State Government and see that we consolidate all the loans given to that particular State Government. So far, it is Rs. 980 crores of loan assistance given to all the State Governments as on 1st April, 1957. Last year, another sum of Rs. 290 crores was given, making a total of Rs. 1,270 crores. We have recovered according to the instalments Rs. 60 crores from the State Governments last year. So, roughly on 1st April 1958, the position is that all the State Governments put together owe to the Central Government Rs. 1,200 crores. Of course, there are innumerable loans, small and big loans. Sometimes, the duration is one year, sometimes, two, sometimes 5 or 10 years. All these things have to be consolidated. We have to take steps to consult the State Governments and see whether it can be done without incapacitating the Central Government to go to the assistance of the State Governments.

Anyhow, in this demand, Rs. 2 crores were asked for. There was a Member from Karnal who pleaded that the Punjab Government should be given greater loan assistance. I have looked into the figures. Punjab Government has received the maximum amount of assistance from the Central Government. Of course, that includes whatever has been given for the Bhakra Nangal project also. On 1st April, 1957, Punjab owed the Central Government Rs. 192 crores.

That is the largest amount that any State Government owes to the Central Government. Next comes, perhaps, the West Bengal Government with Rs. 153 crores. It is not a fact that we starve the Punjab Government or any other Government. As far as it lies within our power and as far as their requirements are concerned, the Planning Commission goes into this question very carefully each year and loan assistance is given to them. Wherever necessary and wherever the requirement is greater, the Central Government also gives some additional loan assistance to the State Governments.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): I confined my remarks to the loans for anti-flood measures. The Punjab Government is demanding more loans and the Central Government is not giving as much loan as the Punjab Government wants.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: The bulk of our loan assistance is earmarked for the Bhakra Nangal project. Whatever it is, they owe us Rs. 192 crores and certainly we will see that these flood control measures are given due assistance. The Irrigation and Power Ministry and also the Planning Commission are seized of the matter and we will certainly see that we go to their assistance.

Any way, I do not think any State Government can say that it is not likely to pay the loan taken from the Centre. I do not know whether Shri Panigrahi has quoted the Chief Minister of Orissa correctly. I do not think the Chief Minister has said, suppose we do not pay or refuse to pay to the Central Government, what will happen, will the Centre take it over, and things like that.

Shri Panigrahi: May I submit, in the Assembly this point of loans was discussed and the Chief Minister said, supposing the Government of Orissa is not in a position to pay back all

the loans that it has got from the Central Government, is the Government of India going to put the State Government to auction. That is what he said.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): No State Chief Minister will say like that: a most unworthy statement.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Certainly we are not going to put it in auction for anybody to bid at the auction. We will certainly take all possible action to see that the State Governments do not repudiate the loans taken from the Centre or from the open market. I do not think the question arises at all. We will certainly see that the State Governments pay back their dues, both interest and capital, according to the agreement. Otherwise, the entire governmental machinery will come to a standstill, and it will not redound to the credit of either the State Government or the Central Government.

While approving the Demands, the hon. Members have drawn attention to the general policy with regard to salt, oil, etc., and my colleagues have amply replied to those points. Therefore, my task became very easy, because, as far as the Finance Ministry is concerned, there is only one Demand which was generally approved, and hon. Members are asking for more loan assistance to the State Governments like Punjab, Orissa, etc. We can certainly see what can be done, and we can certainly go to the assistance of the States as far as possible.

Mr. Speaker: Now I put the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third

column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demand Nos. 3, 128 and 130".

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 3—SALT

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND NO. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,90,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 52,08,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

12.32 hrs.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (STATUS, IMMUNITIES AND PRIVILEGES) BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):
I beg to move:

"That the Bill to implement the international agreement for the establishment and operation of the International Finance Corporation in so far as it relates to the status, immunities and privileges of that Corporation, and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

As the House is aware, two specialised agencies of the United Nations came into existence as a result of the discussions at the Bretton Woods Conference in July 1944. The two agencies, namely, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, started in December, 1945 when 28 Governments signed the Articles of Agreement of these two organisations. As in the case of the U.N. organisation itself and other agencies, these Articles of Agreement of these organisations provide for certain immunities and privileges for the two organisations, their officials and employees. Legal effect was duly given to these provisions under the relevant Ordinance promulgated on 24th December, 1945.

Need was in due course felt for another international financial institution which would promote investment in the private sector, particularly in the under-developed countries. This need was fulfilled when the International Finance Corporation came into being in July, 1956. India became a Member of this Corporation at the very beginning. A subscription of 4·431 million dollars was paid in August, 1956 with the approval of Parliament. The Articles of Agreement of this Corporation follow the pattern of those of the International

Bank, so far as they relate to the granting of status, immunities and privileges for the Corporation, its officials and employees. This international agency is set up to achieve the object on which all member-countries were agreed and it was also agreed that the member-countries should refrain from trying to tax or in any other way hampering its operations but on the contrary facilitate its operation by giving immunities and privileges on the basis agreed to by one and all the member countries. Article VI of the Agreement which has been reproduced in the Bill before the House, and which provides for these immunities and privileges, seeks to make available to the Corporation only those facilities which are essential for its successful operation in the member-countries.

The main items which need a mention are that the Corporation is invested with juridical personality and the capacity to contract, to acquire property and to institute legal proceedings. There is no immunity from judicial proceedings to which the Corporation's assets would be duly subject. The inviolability of the Corporation's archives is recognised; certain privileges in connection with the official communications of the Corporation are also granted. The property and assets of the Corporation are to be free from restrictions, regulations, controls and moratoria of any nature, but as stated already, they can be attached in satisfaction of a judgment if it is against the Corporation.

The officers and employees of the Corporation are conferred immunity from legal process with respect to their official acts only; immunity from emigration restrictions, alien restrictions, requirements, natural service obligations etc., is given to the same extent as is accorded to officers, etc., of comparable rank of other members. They are also granted similar privilege in respect of travelling facilities.

The Corporation, its assets, income and its operations and transactions authorised under the IFC Charter will be immune from all taxation and customs duties. The Corporation will also be immune from liability for the collection or payment of any tax or duty. The salaries and emoluments paid by the Corporation to its Directors, Alternates and officials or employees, who are not local citizens, will be exempted from taxation.

In this connection, I may state that these facilities are to be given only to the Corporation and that they will not be available to the enterprises financed by the Corporation. Those enterprises will not enjoy any special status by reason of the Corporation's investments.

Section 10 of the said Article VI of the Agreement of the Corporation requires each member to take such action as is necessary in its own territories for the purpose of making effective in terms of its own law the principles set forth in the Article. The present Bill seeks to achieve this purpose, and is a very simple measure for discharging our obligations which have arisen as a result of our membership in the Corporation.

While speaking of this Corporation, the House would naturally like me to say a few words about its activities in general. The Corporation has so far sanctioned ten proposals in various countries, the first of them a little over a year ago when it began its lending operations. While no private Indian firm has so far been sanctioned a loan from the IFC, it is understood that a few applications from India are under the consideration of the IFC. I am not going into details in this regard as the IFC's objective is to deal directly with private enterprises and Government comes into the picture only after the IFC and the applicants come to some measure of agreement in principle. All this is, of course, not directly connected with the present Bill, which, as I have

already mentioned, aims at giving a legal basis to the provisions of the Articles of Agreement of the Corporation so far as they relate to certain privileges and immunities.

In view of what I have said, I trust the House will have no hesitation in passing the Bill before us.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That the Bill to implement the international agreement for the establishment and operation of the International Finance Corporation in so far as it relates to the status, immunities and privileges of that Corporation, and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to it.

Shri Bharucha has tabled a motion that the Bill may be postponed and asking for the circulation of the Constitution of the Corporation.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That has been circulated.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore it does not arise.

Shri Balasaheb Patil is not in his place. Shri Bharucha.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I raise the following points of order on this Bill:

(1) Whether clause 3(2) empowering the Government by Notification to amend the Schedule is not *ultra vires* of the Constitution, in that—

(a) authority to grant further exemptions to the Corporation from taxation implies that the constitutional requirement of

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the President's recommendations for such purposes is being dispensed with or circumvented by this Clause;

- (b) a *carte blanche* is being given to the Government to alter the receipts distributable to the States from certain taxes without complying with the provisions of article 274.

(2) Whether the Schedule is not *ultra vires* in its entirety by reason of its violation of article 14, in that—

- (a) whereas similar and indigenous foreign trading and moneylending corporations or bodies in India are not granted facilities in the matter of jurisdiction to defend suits, the IFC (International Finance Corporation) is granted this discriminatory privilege;

- (b) whereas similar other corporations or bodies are not granted immunity from legal action by the Government, the IFC is granted such immunity;

- (c) whereas similar other corporations or bodies are not granted immunity from attachment before judgment, the IFC is granted such immunities;

- (d) whereas similar other corporations or bodies are not granted immunity from search, requisition or seizure by executive or legislative action, the IFC is granted such immunity;

- (e) whereas the archives of similar bodies or corporations are not inviolable, the archives of the IFC are given this immunity.

Whereas property and assets of similar corporations or bodies are not exempt from restrictions, regulations, control or moratoria, the property and assets of the IFC are so exempted. Whereas similar corporations or bodies are not exempted from payment of taxes and customs duties, the IFC is exempted from payment of taxes and customs duties. Whereas salaries paid by similar corporations and bodies are not exempted from payment of income-tax and super-tax, the salaries payable by the IFC to their officers and staff have been exempted.

The second point of order is self-explanatory.

With regard to the first point, it will be observed that clause 3(2) says:

"The Central Government may, from time to time by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Schedule in conformity with any amendments, duly made and adopted, of the provisions of the Agreement set out therein."

The Schedule gives exemptions from certain taxes, and it is open to Government by mere notification to exempt the corporation from more taxes. Now, any exemption from taxes would require—naturally, that would be an amendment to a money Bill—the recommendation of the President under article 117 of the Constitution. And if the taxes from which the corporation is exempted are liable to be distributed amongst the States, such as income-tax, for instance, then in that case, certainly, it would attract the provisions of article 274 also. Therefore, what clause 3(2) does is to circumvent the provisions of articles 117 and 274 which require that any amendment which either imposes a tax or varies the distribution of the proceeds of a tax would require the recommendation of the President each time that such amendment is made.

Therefore, I submit that by granting a *carte blanche* to the Government

we are circumventing the provisions of these articles. Therefore, that particular clause is void; and the Schedule is void because of the reasons that I have already explained.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central) rose—

Mr. Speaker: So far as this matter is concerned, the hon. Member is fully aware that questions relating to 'vires' are not decided by the Chair.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Unless it is patent on the face of it.

Mr. Speaker: It is always left to the House. I need not read out the string of rulings on this point.

The hon. Member himself raised this point on a prior occasion.

"On the 21st December, 1957, when clause 6 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Bill was taken up for discussion, Shri Naushir Bharucha rising on a point of order stated that the clause was *ultra vires* of the Constitution."

There are other cases where a whole Bill was held to be *ultra vires* of the Constitution.

"The Deputy-Speaker thereupon ruled:

"So far as the question of clause 6 (b) being *ultra vires* of the Constitution is concerned, the Chair does not take the responsibility of declaring any part or portion as *ultra vires*; the Chair leaves it to the vote of the House."

This is in accordance with past practice and procedure.

Shri Naldurgker (Osmanabad): Under article 110, you will have to decide this question.

Mr. Speaker: I am deciding it that way. The Speaker has not to decide this question of *ultra vires*. It has been repeatedly held that so far as *ultra vires* is concerned, it is left to the House itself. Such other hon. Member as feels that it is *ultra vires* can refer to it and also develop his argument both on facts and on law as to why this House ought not to accept this Bill. It is for the Government and other Members to discuss that matter and ultimately come to a decision both on matters of law and on the facts.

If Shri Naushir Bharucha wants to speak on the Bill, he will have an opportunity.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): I have another point of order.

Mr. Speaker: If Shri Naushir Bharucha wants to speak, let him conclude first. Let him not speak only on a portion.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: On the subject-matter of the Bill?

Mr. Speaker: He has raised this point, which will be part of his speech and he may speak now, and later on, any other hon. Member may rise and answer the point.

Shri Mahanty: I have another point of order which has nothing to do with *ultra vires* or anything of that sort. It is a procedural matter.

I wish to invite your attention to the question whether matters falling within the scope and limits of a money Bill can be decided by Government in the form of an agreement or executive order behind the back of Parliament. This Bill which has been framed on the lines of the agreement that Government had entered into with the International Finance Corporation was finalised as long ago as 31st December, 1956. When Government were a signatory to that agreement. . . .

Mr. Speaker: We are not going into the merits. Does the hon. Member say that it is a money Bill?

Shri Mahanty: No. My point is whether matters falling within the scope and definition of a money Bill can be finalised by Government in an agreement behind the back of Parliament or not.

Mr. Speaker: We are not worried about all that. All that I am now concerned with is that if it is a financial Bill, it requires the sanction of the President.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That has been obtained.

Mr. Speaker: That has been obtained. As to whether an agreement can be entered into or not, I am not competent to decide. It is for the House to decide.

Shri Mahanty: I am afraid I have not made my point clear. Government had finalised this agreement on 31st December, 1956. I do not know when Government signed that agreement, and when Government undertook to bind themselves by that agreement. Now, they are coming, in the year 1958, in the month of September, to ratify that agreement. My only grievance is—it is for you to consider; it is a procedural matter—whether such matters. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Will have retrospective effect.

Shri Mahanty: . . . will have retrospective effect.

Mr. Speaker: That will be left to the House. For the future, there are courts and courts; if anything has retrospective effect, it will be upheld; if it has no retrospective effect, it will not be. All that I am concerned with is whether this Bill has obtained the sanction of the President, since it is a financial Bill. All those formalities have been observed. As to what the effect of this Bill is, I am not competent to decide. There is no point of order.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: While speaking on this Bill, it is rather

surprising to me that Government had fallen a victim to the inducement of having some more assistance for the private sector and entered into an agreement which now commits itself to the liability of making so many concessions.

After all, what is the object of the International Finance Corporation? The object is to further economic development by promoting the spread of private enterprise. Therefore, primarily the job of this particular corporation is to assist private enterprise. It will invest in productive private enterprise only, that is to say, if there is any social enterprise which is not productive in the sense of productive of profit, the IFC will steer clear of it. It proposes to serve as a clearing-house to bring investment opportunities and private capital, both foreign and domestic, and experienced management together. It aims at helping to stimulate productive investment capital, and it will operate as an affiliate of the World Bank but will have a separate legal entity.

So far as its investment methods are concerned, it will invest only in productive private enterprise contributing to the country's development, which at first sight, seems very good. But I shall presently point out what the difficulties will be. It also says that if private enterprise would put in half the capital, the other half will be put in by the IFC in the form of dollar capital. It will also finance local as well as foreign private industries. So, let it not be understood that this IFC will invest only for indigenous capitalists. It will not finance public utilities such as electric power supply, transport undertakings, irrigation projects, etc. It will also not invest in Government-owned and Government-managed bodies.

It may make loans with or without securities. And also, it will insist on

representation on the board of directors in the cases of such enterprises as it proposes to assist.

So far as the scheme of the Bill is concerned, we are told that the entire article in the agreement has been bodily transplanted in the Bill itself. But what terrific exemptions and privileges are sought to be given, which can only be given to a sovereign State or to a diplomatic representative of such sovereign State! After all, what is the IFC? Apart from the fact that it is an international body, the capital of which is subscribed by 52 or 54 countries it is nothing but a trading and moneylending body. I fail to understand what is so very extraordinary about this IFC that the Government go out of their way to make it concessions after concessions. I say the ordinary trading and moneylending activity of this foreign capitalist body . . .

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Foreign body?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Yes, it is international.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We are also a member of it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: How much is the Government's share?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We are the fourth biggest shareholders.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The Government will be nowhere there.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It is our own.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am going to question him about what are the advantages that we are going to get out of it. Let him have some patience.

What are the exemptions we are giving? First is exemption from taxation of every kind. It is true that we are in need of foreign capital, but are we in such dire need of foreign capital that we must grovel in the dust

before this body and give it exemptions after exemptions? Whoever has heard of an ordinary trading and moneylending corporation getting exemption from income tax, getting exemption from customs duty, getting exemption from hundred and one other taxes which the people of this country have to pay? This is unusual and unheard of and I strongly protest against this.

What are the extraordinary privileges that this Bill confers on this moneylending and trading body? It says that in matters of jurisdiction, nobody can bring a suit against it except where this corporation has its office. Its office is located in Calcutta only, it can be proceeded against in Calcutta; if it does not have its office in Calcutta but in New York or Washington, you cannot file a suit against it except by going to New York or Washington. That is a privilege which is given to this corporation against the taxpayer of this country.

Then it is exempt from legal action even by the Government themselves. The member country cannot bring any action against it, however just the claim of the Government may be. I ask: what right have this Government to barter away the monies of the taxpayer? It is not Government's money. If there is a claim against this moneylending and trading body, then Government should have the right to file a suit. But by this Bill, Government volunteer that their right shall be completely forfeited!

Then nobody can apply for attachment before judgment so far as this body is concerned. It is true we realise that so far as a body of this character is concerned, there may not be cases as would be in case of ordinary debtors that the corporation would run away. But why give exemption of a character which is not enjoyed by our people? It simply shows that we are being placed in a humiliating position and a foreign

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capitalist body is elevated to the position of a Super-State.

Then it is free from search, requisition or seizure by executive or legislative action. Whatever activities it carries on are under immunity. One is not sure of the activities it may carry on; I am not making any definite allegations, but may I tell this House that one big German company with a big capital had its office in India and it carried on espionage in India, and it was after war was declared that it was found that that body was carrying on espionage? Here we are giving immunity to another outside body which may have on its board of directors very different types of people from enemy countries, or from countries which are not friendly to us. We say nothing should be done either to search or to look into the papers or documents. I ask: Are Government not paying too big a price for this type of assistance? We definitely mention in so many words that 'the archives of the Corporation shall be inviolable'. Why should they be inviolable? I can understand diplomatic privileges being accorded to certain documents and correspondence of a sovereign State. That is because a State corresponds on the basis of one sovereign State with another. I therefore say that these sovereign rights must not be given to an ordinary moneylending body.

Exemptions after exemptions have been given. We have never heard of so many exemptions being given. The salaries of the staff of this body are to be tax free. No customs duty is payable by this body on its imports. It may run into crores of rupees.

I ask Government what is the extraordinary advantage they are going to get? There are 52 or 54 countries which are going to share in the capital of this particular body. India has paid \$4.4 million as her share of capital. What is she going to get in return? I ask why are we sacrificing so many privileges and so much

revenue in the shape of customs duty, income-tax and all other taxes? It is a very humiliating experience for us to pass a Bill of this character giving away our sovereign rights.

There is one privilege—that special travelling facilities will also be given to the staff of the IFC. It is really humiliating when 404 Members of Parliament asked for bus transport only and they were told that it could not be given. When 404 Members of Parliament residing in North and South Avenue asked for bare bus transport, they were told it could not be given because the bus undertaking was making a huge loss, but every travelling facility is to be given to a foreign capitalist concern! I ask, why? Let the hon. Minister tell me in reply why is it that we are conferring so many immunities in the form of freedom from taxation on this body, and what is it that we are going to get in return. How many private enterprises are going to benefit by it? And why should private enterprises be assisted at the cost of the taxpayer? That is my main grievance.

When I asked for a copy of the agreement, I was told that there were not sufficient number of copies of the agreement—probably on grounds of economy! With difficulty the hon. Minister supplied me one copy and asked me to return it. When we are practising economy on such a drastic scale, why do we lose crores and crores of rupees in concessions to an international body of this character? Can we not do without it?

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Later on copies have been supplied.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: My hon. friend does not know that it was after I moved a motion that till then this Bill must not be discussed. It was supplied much later.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am not making a grievance. I am asking that when such a drastic economy is being exercised, why should crores and crores of rupees of the Indian taxpayers be thrown away for the benefit of this international money-lending and trading concern. I demand a reply from the hon. Minister.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): He will also benefit out of that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that Government has thought fit to bring up this Bill at this present moment in order to define the status, immunities and privileges of the International Finance Corporation. As was pointed out by my hon. friend, Shri Naushir Bharucha, Government's haste was so remarkable that I believe it was necessary for Shri Naushir Bharucha to give notice of a motion regarding the availability of the articles of agreement which we have signed in regard to this organisation and then it was, I am sure, on the direction of the Speaker that copies of the articles were made available to us.

Perhaps there was this rather unseemly haste because we are going to have conferences next month in Delhi of the World Bank and of the International Monetary Fund, and as one of their minor auxiliaries there has now been set up this International Finance Corporation whose Governors might perhaps also meet in Delhi, and to present a brave face in a way—though rather paradoxical way—Government decided to bring up this Bill before the House.

I do not see why there has been any need felt by Government or by anybody for this Bill to be pushed through this House at all at this moment. It is not only that as a matter of principle as far as many of us in this House are concerned we can very well do without these instruments of world finance capital, but it is also that we

hardly know anything about the working of this organisation—and what we do know is not particularly optimistic. The other day a question was asked in this House—Unstarred Question No. 2165 dated 18th September—when it was sought to be discovered how many Indian firms had so far got assistance financially from the International Finance Corporation and Government replied that Government had no information at all regarding the number of Indian firms who might have applied to the IFC; nor does Government know anything about the quantum of assistance which they have sought or they might have got.

13 hrs.

The fact of the matter is that we have already subscribed over Rs. 2 crores in order to have the delectable privilege of sitting on the Governing Body of the International Finance Corporation, but we have had no assistance so far and the conditions of assistance, to judge from the Articles of Agreement and from the proceedings of the Conference held last year at Washington, are such that they are not likely to be beneficial at all to our country.

Sir, it is openly stated by the sponsors of this Corporation that the paramount interest of this body is the enrichment of the private sector. Incidentally, of course, they want to convey some benefit to under-developed countries like ours and they are going to prove how the private sector can be particularly efficient in conferring benefits upon countries like ours. As far as the work of this Corporation is concerned so far, as I said before, it is by no means optimistic. I find from the report of the meeting of Governors last year, held on September 27, 1957, that so far they have made certain investments. They have got a leading German company manufacturing electrical equipment in Brazil; they have got a Canadian and a British firm cooperating with some manufacturers

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in Mexico; they have got a Mexican company jointly with United States nationals manufacturing automotive and industrial equipment; they have got a Latin American Finance Group in Chile doing copper mining and they have got Australian lumber business expanded with the assistance from some quarter which is not specified in the report. This is all that was said last year and I do not think very much more has been done besides. In the proceedings it was reported that the idea of the IFC was to demonstrate that soundly conducted investment in the less developed areas can be highly profitable and by that demonstration to stimulate flow of private management and capital into such investment.

Now, Sir, as far as we are concerned, we have tried to make it very clear that here is an opportunity for the alliance of big money in industrialised countries as well as in backward areas, an alliance which from all that we know so far is not likely to do much good to our country. We know how the quantum of foreign private investment in this country has been growing. Only the other day, discussing the Plan I quoted the figures how from 1948 to the end of 1955 there has been a rise in the quantum of foreign private investment in the country. The other day the Planning Minister said that even now annual remittances of profits to the tune of at least Rs. 30 crores are sent out by foreign private capitalist interests from our country abroad. Today there were questions in regard to oil interests in this country which are nearly all foreign and it came out how in the manipulation of accounts and in the description of the amount of income which accrue to these concerns there is a lot of hocus-pocus and Government is not entirely satisfied. Government may be partially satisfied, but they are not entirely satisfied about the way these foreign interests continue.

I notice that there is at present a dichotomy of contradiction in Government policy. It may be that the present Finance Minister has been given a very clean certificate by the President of the Forum of Free Enterprise, Mr. Shroff, who spoke the other day and sent us all Members of Parliament a copy of his printed speech wherein he said that the last two Finance Ministers, Mr. Deshmukh and Mr. Krishnamachari, ought to be impeached by this House and that Mr. Morarji Desai was showing the dawn of good sense. It may be that the present Finance Minister is showing the dawn of a newly acquired sense, but I do not understand what exactly is the real policy.

The Prime Minister has said so often that the strategic heights of our economy are to be occupied by the public sector and not by the private sector. When last year, along with Mr. Krishnamachari the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Mr. H. V. R. Iengar, had gone to America he made a speech at San Francisco at a meeting of the International Monetary Fund where he referred to the predominant position occupied in the Indian economy by the private sector. We raised that question in this House—many of the hon. Members will remember that occasion—and the Prime Minister sought to defend the statement of the Governor of the Reserve Bank by saying that purely in terms of quantity, particularly if we remember that agriculture in our country is conducted by private individuals, the predominant part in Indian economy is played by the private sector, and that is all that Mr. Iengar wanted to convey. If that is so, then we ought to be told where we really stand.

We are not going to have a merely scholastic discussion about the quantitative participation of the private sector in our economy. There is no doubt that quantitatively speaking the private sector is still predominant

There is no doubt also that the country's policy is not to do away with the private sector here and now. Even we do not suggest that we should not co-exist with the private sector for at least a certain period to come. But at the same time the strategic heights of our economy have got to be occupied by the public sector and the private sector has to be shown its place. But according to the formulations made by the International Finance Corporation, the idea very well is that the private sector is going to show its mettle; that the private sector is going to intervene particularly in under-developed countries and that is why perhaps we are going to give special amenities and privileges and very particular status to officers of the International Finance Corporation. I do not know how this can be squared with the basic essential elements of our economic policy. We do not want this kind of infiltration of private capitalist interests from abroad. We do not want the heightening of the friendship which already exists between the private capitalistic interests in our country and the private capitalistic interests in the highly industrialised countries abroad.

That brings me to the provisions of the Bill to which reference has already been made by Mr. Bharucha. It is almost astounding that certain privileges are granted to officers of the Corporation. A certain status is given to the Corporation which I simply cannot understand. It is not in conformity with the provisions of our Constitution. I do not see why, for example, the property and assets of the Corporation shall wheresoever located and by whomsoever held be immune from all forms of seizure, attachment or execution before the delivery of final judgment against the Corporation. The Minister tried to say that interests financed, supported financially, by the Corporation would not be immune, but the wording is "the property and assets of the Corporation wherever located and by whomsoever held". That is to say any concern in this country which holds

a certain proportion of the assets of the Corporation would be able to claim exemption from seizure or attachment or execution before the delivery of final judgment against the Corporation.

According to the law of the land there is provision for interim orders regarding seizure, attachment and that sort of thing. Why is it that till the ultimate disposal of a particular matter before a court of law, till seizure is actually decided upon by the court by a whole series of proceedings at different levels, these people are going to have a special sort of exemption? Then again the provision says—"property and assets of the Corporation shall, wherever located, and by whomsoever held, be immune from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation or any other form of seizure by executive or legislative action."

We are having a planned economy. We do know it for a fact how certain interests try to operate against us. We know how politically our position is sought to be jeopardised by the activities of international agents in such a strategic area as Kashmir. We know very well how people working in the secret service of certain countries penetrate into areas like the Naga Hills; we know very well that under cover of international protection a large number of people are likely to come to this country in order to sabotage the success of our operations, particularly when they suspect that those operations might take a socialist direction. They want us to change our direction from socialism to something else. And that is why it may be that people who would come in the garb of officers of the International Finance Corporation would be up to mischief. I do not say they are all sure to be doing that kind of job; maybe there are honest officers among them; maybe there are some people who are honestly inclined in favour of capitalism. But, I am not going to take any risk; I am not going

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

to take any chances; I am not going to give any special immunity or any special status to these people.

Then, it is said that the archives of the Corporation shall be inviolable. I do not see why this kind of thing should be done. Then I cannot also see why they should have immunity from taxation. Altogether we are giving to the foreign interests a lot of special prerogatives in regard to immunity from taxation. And, now, it seems that further support is to be given to them and the consolidation of the private sector is going to happen with the assistance of moneys from abroad, moneys which might very well partake of a dubious character.

It is, therefore, very important, so far as I am concerned, that we realise how the immunities proposed to be given to this Corporation by the Minister are of an extremely dangerous character. Foreigners in different garbs may penetrate into our country. They might be wolves in sheep's clothing, trying to bedevil the whole atmosphere of economic development in our country; and, therefore, I feel that this measure is absolutely uncalled for. This measure should not have been put before us at all. There is no reason why we should hurry and pass this kind of legislation which gives special immunities and privileges to an International organisation which, so far, has done very little and what little it has done is by no means something about which we might feel optimistic. That is why I suggest that we reject this proposal made by the Finance Minister.

The Bill is really of a pernicious nature; it suggests a certain tendency of our economic policy which, I am sure, ought to be resisted by whoever is here for the success of the socialist pattern of society that we aim at.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore):
 This Bill, as my friends Shri Bharucha

and Shri Mukerjee have pointed out, is not so simple as the hon. Minister wanted to make it out, because it confers extraordinary privileges and immunities upon this International Corporation.

The question arises, as my hon. friend Shri Mahanty wanted to point out, as to whether it is proper that after the agreement had been entered into in 1955, we are presented with a fait accompli. Now, what we are going to do is only in the nature of a post mortem because the Government are already committed to this agreement and they are just bringing this Bill to formalise the commitment that they have already made. The question arises as to whether it would not have been proper to have taken this House into confidence before this commitment was made and demonstrated that the benefits to be derived are so large that it would be quite proper for us to give this institution these privileges and immunities which are of an extraordinary character.

We are entitled to know as to why we are going to give this institution these extraordinary privileges and immunities. I am not going to repeat what my hon. friends Shri Bharucha and Shri Mukerjee have said. The immunities that are there in the Bill are of an extraordinary character. But why is it that we have agreed to give these immunities and privileges to this International Corporation?

It would not do merely to say that it is not merely we but other countries—50 or 51 or even 54 or 55—have done the same thing and they have also agreed to give these immunities and privileges to this institution. Because I believe the idea was that we should derive some benefit as an under-developed country by obtaining capital from this Corporation and that it would help our process of development in this country. The question is as to how far we were right in making such an assumption knowing the background of this institution.

Sir, this institution was suggested by the U.S.A. International Development Advisory Board in its report made to the President in March 1951. In a publication entitled *Partners in Progress*, it said that an International Finance Corporation should be set up as an affiliate to the World Bank. The World Bank was advancing moneys to the public sector, and the IFC would be in a position to give loans to the private sector.

It was not merely for the benefit of the under-developed countries alone that this institution was suggested. It was suggested also to give benefit to the private capitalists in other countries who were afraid of investing funds in under-developed countries. And, this institution provides them with the safeties and guarantees and profits if investments are made by them so that it is not merely for the under-developed countries that this institution has been set up; but it is also because private capitalists in those developed countries know that they can derive much higher profits from investments in these under-developed countries, that this institution was sponsored.

The next question arises as to why although the institution has been set up for nearly two years India has so far derived no benefit. No loan has materialised so far as India is concerned. Why so? Why, during the first year, of the 5 loans given, 4 were to Latin America and 1 to Australia? The reasons are, probably, two-fold. One is, as my hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee tried to point out, that the climate for investment in this country is not favourable for an institution like the International Finance Corporation.

If one reads the President's Address at the 1957 Conference one has no doubt in his mind that what this Corporation wants is an extension of what we call the private sector. The President, Robert Carver, has said that his advice to the under-developed countries was that in those countries which were striving to achieve a better level of living, the enlightened

self-interest of the people and the leaders should indicate the wisdom of following the proven path of economic prosperity, that is private enterprise, rather than the path to the end of the rainbow, which is socialism.

Now, we ask Government whether we are not committed to the establishment of a socialist State in this country, and, if so, how, whenever any Finance Minister goes abroad he goes on giving assurances to the investors and Governments in other countries that the private sector is inviolable. Have we not stated that we shall try to expand the public sector? If we try to expand the public sector in this country, it stands to reason that the International Finance Corporation as an institution will not find it profitable to make investments in this country. That is one reason why it is unlikely that India will get much benefit from this institution.

The second reason is this. The charges of this institution are really very heavy. The interest charge is about 7 to 7½ per cent. And, it is not merely interest charge. There is usually also an agreement that in connection with all the loans they give, they would have a right to participate in the profits and also a right to convert their loans into shares which they can subsequently sell to the public and appropriate any appreciation in the equity values.

If you take all these things into account, the charges would come to about 15 to 20 per cent for us. And, certainly industrialisation in this country would not find it profitable to borrow money at that cost. What is the Government going to do about that? Particularly, if a loan is being given to a new industry, it is not possible for that industry to pay even interest at 7 or 7½ per cent at the beginning for a number of years. But the Corporation insists that the interest must be paid from the start. If the Government wants us to continue to be a Member of this institution, it must obtain some assurance that if under-developed countries are to be helped, its policies must be changed.

[Shri Bimal Ghose]

A country may develop socialism or may not develop socialism if it feels necessary in the country's interest to do so. But it could not be an argument against investment in that particular country. Although it is not stated so explicitly the implication of the statement of the President of this Corporation is without doubt that investments in such countries will not be viewed by this corporation with favour.

Secondly, we must try to find out the terms and see whether we can make them agree that the terms should be more favourable—the terms relating to the rate of interest and other charges that are levied. Only Latin America which is developing its minerals can probably afford to pay about 15–20 per cent on the money borrowed. We cannot afford to pay that much. So, unless the Government can induce the Corporation to make some change in its policy, it would be of no use to us. If so, why should we be a member of this institution and pay Rs. 2 crores to its capital and added to that give all these privileges and immunities, exemption from all kinds of taxation and also give those officers the same status as we give to foreign diplomats.

13.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I would ask the hon. Minister to give us some assurance about this. Unless he can change the policy pursued by this Corporation he should see to it that we do not continue to be a member of this Corporation.

Shri Mahanty: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while I readily concede the fact that private capital, even foreign capital, may have some constructive role to play in our economy in a given context, I am opposed to this Bill and opposed to the very idea that in the interest of the private sector we should be a party to the detraction of our national sovereignty. Can matters falling within the scope of a money Bill be decided by the Government

in the form of an agreement or executive order behind the back of Parliament? You will find that this Bill falls within article 110(a) and (b) of the Constitution. So far as the immunity from tax is concerned, it comes under the abolition or remission of any tax within the purview of article 110(a) of the Constitution and so far as it relates to the guarantees of the investment, it comes under article 110(d) of the Constitution. The repugnant fact has to be remembered that under clause 2(a) of this agreement which the Government had entered into in the year 1955 the Government have bound themselves and have said that we are a party to this agreement and they have accepted the agreement without reservations in accordance with law. I would ask the hon. Minister to explain to this House in the absence of any law which is passed how the Government could bind themselves to this agreement without reservation in accordance with the law. If it is not betrayal of Parliament, I do not know what betrayal of Parliament means. I take very strong exception to this fact that the Government enters into international agreements which allow all these kinds of immunities and guarantees then it comes to the Parliament taking recourse to the majority at its command and presenting the House with a fait accompli. The last date for the signing of this agreement under clause 2(c) is 21st December, 1956. Why was this agreement kept from the scrutiny of the House for so long? Why the opinion of this House was not taken before the Government had entered into the agreement? We feel very concerned and agitated that the Government should go in for such international agreements without taking us into confidence. The International Finance Corporation is primarily intended to encourage the growth of private enterprise in this country. I am not against that when we have accepted that in the First and Second Plans. These immunities that we are extending reminds me of

the sad chapter in the history of China—of the Manchus of China. It also reminds us of the East India Company. We know how the decaying Moghuls had granted concessions to the foreign traders. We also know what concessions were allowed by the Manchus to the European traders and what became of China. I am not a Cassandra and I do not want to suggest that the foreigners and foreign capital will take advantage of these concessions and set up another foreign empire in this country. No, Sir. It is, just possible that it may not be a political empire but it will certainly be a financial empire. It will have its effect upon the political integrity of our country. I, therefore, consider it my painful duty to oppose this Bill.

Coming to the other aspects, we are told day in and day out that on account of the lack of resources we may not even fulfil the targets of the core of the Plan. We are told that the paucity of foreign exchange resources has told very heavily on the fulfilment of our Plan. It is interesting to learn that the private sector is never in need of any foreign exchange. Two or three business houses in this country—Indian Iron and Steel, the Tata Group of concerns, etc., have been granted loan from the World Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to the extent of Rs. 372.61 crores with India as the guarantor. Now, further, we are going to give guarantees to the private sector for further loans that they may raise from this Corporation.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: No. Government would not stand any guarantee for this.

Shri Mahanty: I am talking of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. They have now come to this House for approval. He says: No. Who will guarantee for these commercial houses? Only India has to guarantee—certainly not the Finance Minister—as a guarantor. The

Government of India has been pledged; the whole country has been pledged and mortgaged for two or three business houses which have raised loans from the International Bank to the extent of 372.61 million dollars.

I would try to take this occasion to raise this point. Is it not unconstitutional on the part of the Government to stand guarantee and underwrite loans which the private sector has been getting from the International Bank or the World Bank behind the back of the Parliament and to pledge this Parliament to underwrite that loan? Similarly, the International Finance Corporation is primarily meant to augment the resources of the private sector in this country. How the hon. Finance Minister says that they cannot raise the loans from them is something which I fail to understand.

Why has it been promoted? Anybody can go through the preamble of this agreement to find out the purpose of the Corporation. It is further economic development by encouraging growth of productive enterprise in member-countries. If that is not to be achieved by incurring loans from this Corporation, I do not know how they are going to achieve it. Therefore, how can the hon. Minister say that they may have taken loans from the International Bank of Reconstruction, but not from the Corporation? According to my reading of the agreement, I believe the hon. Minister will revise his opinion about the character of this Bank.

Then, it has been said that it is not a foreign trading body or a foreign bank and that we are a member of it. It is very true that we are a member of this body. But the House may be amused to learn that our share, our investment in this bank is less than the investment of the so-called Kuomintang China—Formosa. The Kuomintang China has 6.6 million U.S. dollars, whereas our great country, India, has got only 4.4 million dollars.

[Shri Mahanty]

I do not want to give the figures relating to United Kingdom or the other Western countries. U.S.A. has got 35 million dollars investment in this bank. Therefore, whatever we have got in this bank is an illusion, is a nominal thing. Therefore, it is true to say that we are a member of this Corporation, but the financial investment which the Western countries and their satellites have will certainly place us at a very disadvantageous position.

As has been pointed out by Shri Ghose, even though we are signatories to this agreement two years ago, the private sector in this country has not been able to receive any aid, any loan, any assistance whatsoever from this International Finance Corporation.

Sir, I would now formulate my points. I would like the hon. Minister to reply why this exceptional agreement was entered into in the year 1955 behind the back of Parliament. Secondly, is it open to the Government to finalise an agreement which fall within the scope and description of a money Bill under article 110 of the Constitution? Is it open to them to finalise this agreement behind the back of Parliament and then come to Parliament to present a *fait accompli*? It cannot be unconstitutional technically, but, Sir, certainly it is immoral, it is impolitical and it is undemocratic. It pains me to say that the Government, a parliamentary form of government, has to learn how to treat a Parliament better. Thirdly, I would like to know to what extent this International Finance Corporation is going to help the private sector in this country, and to what extent it is going to lead us forward towards the achievement of our targets. Lastly, we would like to know why the Government has stood guarantor to three business houses—the Tatas, the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Indian Iron and Steel Company.

Shri Bimal Ghose: That is the World Bank loan.

Shri Mahanty: The Government has stood guarantor; the Parliament has stood guarantor, without taking Parliament into confidence. This is a betrayal of trust, a breach of faith. Sir, I do not know how to describe it, because that may be unparliamentary. I would like the hon. Minister to satisfy us on these four points; otherwise, it is high time that we bring a motion of censure against Government for treating Parliament so lightly, so negligently and in such a cavalier way. Sir, it should not be taken as though I am making a broadside.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Bring a privilege motion.

Shri Mahanty: We must bring a motion of censure against the Government which does not take Parliament into confidence before it enters into exceptional agreements.

Shri A. C. Guha: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the first two speakers have opposed this Bill completely and absolutely, but I think the purpose of this Bill will be generally acceptable to this House.

We are committed to a mixed economy, and in our latest industrial policy declaration private enterprise has been given enough scope and sufficient responsibility in the development of the country. Therefore, that this Corporation is going to help the private enterprise cannot be an argument by itself to condemn this proposal. As long as in our own industrial and economic policy we have allowed private enterprise to have certain functions in the development of the country, any help coming from any quarter to the private enterprise should not be condemned as such. Moreover, in whatever form this help from this Corporation may come to

the private enterprise, it will ultimately add to our foreign exchange resources in which we are in a very difficult position now. So, from that point of view also, this proposal should be welcomed by this House, and it is a matter which should be supported as helping the economic development of the country.

But I would like to mention some points which I hope the hon. Minister, in the course of his reply, will try to clarify. This Corporation will help private enterprises, not only industrial but also commercial, agricultural and financial enterprises.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Primarily industrial. In the speech they have said that.

Shri A. C. Guha: This is given in the article. It may be primarily for industrial enterprises, but still there will be scope for helping commercial, financial and agricultural enterprises also. With regard to agricultural enterprises, I do not think we can have any objection, particularly in view of the very difficult food and agricultural position in the country. Anyhow, we should welcome it in the case of agricultural enterprises. But I am doubtful about the financial and commercial ventures. The purpose of this Corporation is to increase the productive potentialities of private enterprise. How it can be done by helping commercial and financial enterprises, is something that is hardly understandable. I think Government should keep a watch on this, because this may lead to certain other unhealthy developments. No investment should be allowed from this Corporation in India in financial and commercial enterprises.

In clause 3 of this Bill it has been stated:

"Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law, the provisions of the Agreement set out in the Schedule shall have the force of law in India."

This is, in a way, practically giving superior authority to the provisions of this agreement compared to any other law existing in the country. I think, Sir, this is too much, too great a concession that this House can agree and the Government can agree. We cannot allow ourselves to pass a Bill which would subordinate all legislations passed by this House and delegate them to an inferior position compared to the provisions of this agreement. An Act passed by this House, should have prior authority over the provisions of this agreement, and whenever there is any conflict between any of the existing provisions of any Act, or any of the provisions in our industrial and economic policy I think the provisions of this agreement should conform to them and to that extent the provisions of the agreement should be modified.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hisar): Those provisions go further than the fundamental rights given in the Constitution to the citizens of India.

Shri A. C. Guha: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, particularly, to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. I think that Act gives certain powers to the Government to regulate industries for the better development of the country. Will the provisions of this agreement have priority over the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act? Will the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act have no authority, no validity, in any enterprise in which this Corporation will have investment? If that is so, then I think it would be a serious position which the Government should consider. This House cannot commit itself to any such provisions, which will mean that any provisions in the enactment, namely, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act or anything in the industrial policy should be relegated to a subordinate position.

[Shri A. C. Guha]

In the Industrial Policy Resolution, there are two or rather three categories. Schedule A is exclusively reserved for the public sector; Schedule B shows the items in which public sector will increasingly take part and the private sector will not be allowed as free a scope as before, and Schedule C will be more or less reserved for the private sector. I do not know if this Corporation will also be entitled to have any investment in which the public sector is to be in an 'inclusive' position. I shall read in full section 1 of article III of the Schedule:

"The Corporation may make investments of its funds in productive private enterprises in the territories of its members. The existence of a government or other public interest in such an enterprise shall not necessarily preclude the Corporation from making an investment therein."

Here Investment is not merely just a financial investment. Investment carries a number of immunities. So, even if there is an enterprise of the private sector, if some existing private enterprise continues, to be in what is reserved for public sector, then, this Corporation can invest in that and have all the immunities. I think that also would be a dangerous thing.

Shri Bimal Ghose: He himself was a Minister when these agreements were arrived at.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: By lapse of time!

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Minister stated in his opening speech that the Corporation will deal directly with the party and the Government will come into the picture only at a later stage when there has been some tentative agreement between the party and the Corporation. That also, I think, is not a good feature. The Government should be kept informed from the very beginning. To a ques-

tion whether there was any proposal from any party or from the Corporation for any investment, the reply given by the Government was that they had no information if any party had applied for any investment or if any investment had been made. I think that sort of reply should not have been given to this House. When we are passing this Bill and are taking certain steps, the Government should have been kept informed about any progress made by this Corporation in this country. Nothing should be done in this country in which the Government will not be posted with proper information. As it is, the Corporation will deal directly with the party and the Government will come into the picture only at a later stage. So, this also requires some modification. I think from the very beginning the Government should be kept informed and it should have a watch as to how the proceedings and the negotiations go and in what industries or enterprises the Corporation is going to make its investment.

Then section 2(2) of article VI of the Schedule says:

"to acquire and dispose of immovable and movable property".

That also will be dealt with by the Corporation without any reference from the Government. The Corporation might have invested certain sums in an enterprise, and after sometime, it may sell them off to anybody, but it may not be in accordance with the policy of the Government or may not be to the interests of the country that those shares should be sold to any person whatsoever. Such disposals of the movable and immovable property of the Corporation should be with the cognizance and approval of the Government.

Then, section 4 of article VI of the Schedule says:

"Property and assets of the Corporation, wherever located and by

whomever held, shall be immune from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation or any other form of seizure by executive or legislative action".

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this section. Here, a limit is being put even on the authority of this House. This House will not have any power to pass any legislation for seizure or the requisition or anything about the property in an enterprise in which the Corporation will have some investment. I can understand a limitation may be put on the executive authority, but a limitation on the legislative action means a limitation on the authority of this House. I think this provision also should not be there. I cannot understand also why the property and assets should be immune from search. The property and assets will be the property and assets of a private enterprise. This Corporation will have those assets mostly in private enterprise. So, does it mean that the assets and the property of those private enterprises in which this Corporation will make some investment will also be immune from search?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: No.

Shri A. C. Guha: The "property and assets of the Corporation, wherever located... shall be immune from search...."

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Of the Corporation. Other institutions which receive help are not the Corporation.

Shri A. C. Guha: If that is the position, I have not much objection. But as regards limitation of legislative action I think some modification ought to be made here.

Then there is another point. Section 6 of article VI of the Schedule runs as follows:

"To the extent necessary to carry out the operations provided for in this Agreement and subject to the provisions of Article III,

Section 5, and the other provisions of this Agreement, all property and assets of the Corporation shall be free from restrictions, regulations, controls and moratoria of any nature."

It, here also, as the hon. Minister has given the interpretation which he just made, namely, this property does not mean the property created out of an investment in a private enterprise, I have no objection, but if it means also the property created out of investment in a private enterprise and includes property of that private enterprise, I think this is too sweeping an exemption and it should not be granted.

Then section 7 of article VI deals with privilege for communications. I think here also we should be somewhat more careful. I am told an objection has also been raised by the International Telecommunication Conference about this prerogative and this immunity; and the Corporation itself is now thinking whether it should insist on this. I think the Government also should take note of this and this immunity should not be granted to it.

Then I come to section 9 which deals with immunities from taxation. I think more or less these are on the lines given to other international bodies, that is, the International Bank, UNESCO and such other bodies. If there is nothing more than what is given to other bodies, I have no objection. Otherwise, as it is put now, it appears somewhat too generous. If they are on the lines with the concessions already given to other international bodies, I have no objection to them.

Then there is section 11, the waiver section. Under this, the Corporation can waive any of the privileges and immunities conferred. I hope the Government will take the help of this section and make the Corporation agree to waive certain of the privileges and immunities about which objection has been raised in this House.

[Shri A. C. Guha]

There is a clause that Government may make amendment to this agreement consequent on the amendment made by the Corporation simply by a notification. I think that clause requires some change. At least these notifications should be placed on the Table of the House and the House should be given an opportunity, if it so thinks, to consider these notifications, modify, change or confirm them. That is the usual pattern that any notification or rule framed under any Act should be placed before the House and the House be given an opportunity to consider such notification.

Mr. Bimal Ghose has referred to the rate of interest. I could not find it anywhere, but if the rate of interest is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, that will be too high. The cumulative effect of the rate of interest will be more than 40 per cent. I do not know what will be the rate of interest charged and what will be the other charges—service charges, etc.—which may be demanded. I think these things should be clearly mentioned by the hon. Minister.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I rise to accord my support to the measure before the House more unreservedly than my hon. friend, Shri Guha. One of the objections taken was that this House should have been taken into confidence before we subscribed our signature to this agreement. That is a thing which is applicable to practically every deal which any Government negotiates. But if I understand the functions of a democratic Government aright, I do not think before a negotiation is completed, the Governments generally come before the Parliament for its assent. If that is at all to be a guidance to us, I am afraid it is not possible for any Government to function in the way it ought to.

It is fairly clear that a Government which enjoys the confidence of the Parliament and the people proceeds on the understanding that it has got

to carry on its administration in the certain hope that it will be supported by the Parliament when such an agreement is concluded. I am yet unable to recollect any agreement of this nature where any Government came to its Parliament to obtain its assent before they subscribed their signature to the agreement.

Besides, a development of this nature, as a limb of the International Bank, is a thing which is not carried on in secrecy. It is fairly clear to the world at large. I am sure those hon. Members who spoke against the measure or at any rate against the procedure adopted by the Government are usually very alert. Why should they feel today that any kind of surprise has been sprung upon them?

Shri Bimal Ghose: Is it the hon. Member's contention that the agreements were known to hon. Members?

Shri Dasappa: The development of this whole scheme of an International Finance Corporation is a thing of which, I am sure, of all Members, Mr. Bimal Ghose, could not have been unaware. It was also fairly clear that our Government was interested in the particular Corporation. There have been a series of negotiations and nothing has come as a surprise to anybody. It is just possible—I am not free from that omission—that we have not applied our minds towards these things at the right time and now we feel that there is something out of the way, something extraordinary in this matter. May I say more than 50 nations have subscribed their signature to this agreement, from A to Z...

An Hon. Member: A to Z is only 26.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There may be more nations in one letter.

Shri Dasappa: In the first place, let us be clear that we are not doing something very extraordinary, very out of the way, something which will prejudice the national interests of the

country. A thing like this ought to convince anybody, when fifty and odd nations have subscribed their signatures to an agreement of this nature, not only that it would not be against the national interests of each member-nation, but that there must be something very useful and very helpful in such a scheme of things. This ought to be very clear.

Another very important objection was that we are granting here extraordinary immunities, privileges and status on the Corporation. I wish Mr. Guha just answered this point. This is an international organisation born out of the International Development Fund. All these international organisations enjoy identical status, immunities and privileges. For instance, the F.A.O., the I.M.F., U.N.E.S.C.O., W.H.O. and all other international organisations enjoy the same immunities. The reason is fairly simple from my point of view. If in each nation the emoluments of an officer who may be functioning there are to be subject to the taxation of that particular country, the incidence that will fall on that officer will vary from country to country. It is open to a country to take away more than 60 per cent. of his income by way of income-tax and another country may take away only 5 per cent. of the salary as tax. That would land the corporation in an absurd and impossible situation. Therefore, the scheme that has been evolved according to the United Nations Status, Immunities and Privileges Act is a very wholesome and desirable one, which we cannot get over. With regard to taxation also, the same thing applies.

The country which derives the utmost benefit of any taxation is the country in which the headquarters or the main office is located. A large number of the employees of this Corporation will be in New York or Washington. Now, should Shri Ghose and Shri Mukerjee, who are such good and excellent watchdogs of our funds, should they allow that country to take all the tax, hardly leaving anything

for us? Therefore, in accordance with a very wholesome principle, the officials of this Corporation are not to be taxed according to the principles of taxation prevailing in each member-nation. They ought to be free from such a tax. Well, it may be—I take it—that in fixing the emoluments of the employees of this Corporation the fact is taken into account that their income is free from income-tax and so on. It is not that one wants to create an invidious distinction between each member-nation, between the employees of that nation either in the private sector or in the Government and the employees of the Corporation. The desire is not that. The desire is to have a certain amount of uniformity in the net emoluments which the employees of the Corporation might received.

14 hrs.

With regard to the question of immunities by way of seizure etc., to which Shri Guha and others referred, my submission is, as already indicated by the hon. Minister, that no concern which gets any benefit from the Corporation is going to have any privileges under this particular enactment. It is the Corporation as such that will enjoy all these immunities and privileges. Take, for example, Tatas. If they are given say Rs. 10 crores by this Corporation, it does not mean that every employee of that firm will enjoy the status, immunities and privileges of this Act. It will be absurd to suggest that. It is the particular property belonging to the Corporation as such that will enjoy these privileges, and very rightly so. Otherwise, as I said in the beginning, it will lead to varying incidence of taxes and privileges and immunities in different countries. In order to equalise the treatment to the employees of the Corporation in all parts of the globe I think these provisions are absolutely necessary.

Again, I might say, that each one of these clauses is more or less accepted in the case of other international

[Shri Dasappa]

bodies, to which I have referred earlier. Therefore, we need not feel that we are now trying to confer on this Corporation any privilege which is extraordinary or out of the way.

I think I have tried to answer the main gravamen of the charge and there is not very much left for me to say except that we are now launching on a tremendous development programme. We have now found ourselves in straitened circumstances and it is necessary to step up the tempo and the pace. I want the hon. Members who are critical of this measure to tell me whether they have got any alternative scheme or proposal to increase the tempo and the development in the under-developed countries. I am not referring to India alone but to all the under-developed countries. I am sorry that the work of this International Finance Corporation has not expanded at the pace at which most of us desire it to expand. And if the hon. friends opposite have been critical of the point that India has not yet secured any tangible benefit from this Corporation I am wholeheartedly with them in that criticism. I think that every effort must be made by the Government to take full advantage of the help that this Corporation is going to render.

My point is that this has vast possibilities. It is not by trying to make the work of the Corporation difficult or trying to suspect the motives of this Corporation that we can take the utmost advantage of it. Shri Mukerjee let himself go by saying that this will be a fine forum for propaganda and so on. He seems to believe only in one international organisation and that is the Red International. If that is there, he is perfectly happy. He does not suffer from the qualms of conscience if it is the Red International. But if it is a question of positive help to these under-developed countries in trying to build up the economies of these countries by any other international body well, he cannot stand it. Therefore, I

feel that we must welcome this measure wholeheartedly and rather insist upon the Government to take the utmost advantage, much greater advantage than they have hitherto tried to secure, as early as possible.

श्री० रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन के अन्दर कई दोस्तों की तो विमायी भक्त्वा कुछ ऐसी हो गयी है कि जहाँ कहीं विदेशी पूँजी की बात आती है या विदेशी सहायता की बात आती है तो उनको एक किस्म का बुझार सा हो जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश के अन्दर कोई आदमी भी विदेशी सहायता या विदेशी पूँजी नहीं चाहता अगर उसके वगैर इस देश की तरक्की हो सकती हो। यह बात भी सही है कि यह देश काफी सालों दूसरे देशों का गुलाम रहा है और उस गुलामी के वक्त में इस देश के अवाम पर कुछ इनफ़ीरियारिटी कम्प्लेक्स छा गया। लेकिन आज तो हमारा देश ११ साल से आजाद है और यही नहीं बल्कि इन ११ सालों के इतिहास में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो अपनी विदेशी मामलों के अन्दर नीति रखी वह एक बड़ी आजाद नीति रखी और चाहे रैड इंटरनेशनलिज्म हो चाहे येलों इंटरनेशनलिज्म हो या कोई और देश हो, उन्होंने सारे देशों से इस देश के लिए सहायता हासिल की है।

मुझे याद है जब १९५८ के बजट पर बहस हो रही थी तो कई दोस्तों का खयाल था कि जितना रुपया विदेशी सहायता का आने का अन्दाजा है वह रुपया नहीं आ सकेगा। लेकिन वह रुपया भी आया और विदेशी सहायता भी मिली। महंती जो ने तो हद कर दी। वह तो मुगल जमाने की जो बात थीं उनको आज से मुकाबला करना चाहते हैं। वह डर आज दिखाना चाहते हैं। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि मुगलों के वक्त में किसी एक मामूली से डाक्टर के खिलाफ मुगल संहसाद नहीं बोल सकते

वे। आज जो हिन्दुस्तान के जो भी प्रतिनिधि बाहर जाते हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जो तो दूर रहे, अगर कोई मामूली प्रतिनिधि भी होता है तो वह हर एक जगह धाजावी से ढील सकता है और बोलता है, और आज सारा संसार मानता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की नीति एक धाजाव नीति है। आज हिन्दुस्तान की नीति को कोई पैसे से नहीं खरीद सकता। तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि ये जो इतनी बराबरी डंग की बातें कही पयीं वे क्यों कही गयीं।

यही नहीं, विदेश की पूंजी से इतना डर हो गया कि लोग अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पूंजी से भी डरने लगे। जिन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं के हम भी मेम्बर और साक्षीदार हैं, उनसे भी आज लॉग डरने लगे हैं। आखिर हम आज क्या कर रहे हैं। आज हम अपने देश में वही कर रहे हैं जैसा कि हम दूसरे देशों की पार्लियामेंट से चाहेंगे। वहां पर भी आज हमारे बारे में कोई वही कह सकता है जो कि हम दूसरों के बारे में कहते हैं। तो मुझे तो उसमें कोई डर की बात नहीं दिखायी देती। यहां तो मवाल किसी खास विदेश का नहीं है। इस समय राजा साहब नहीं हैं। अगर वह इस बात का सुनते तो वह मानते कि आज विश्व संघ की तरफ एक कदम उठ रहा है। यह ठीक है कि विश्व संघ का राज नहीं कायम होने जा रहा लेकिन कम से कम आर्थिक क्षेत्र में तो एक कदम उस तरफ उठाया जा रहा है।

जहां तक प्राइवेट सेक्टर का सवाल है मेरा भी उसके साथ कोई खास समर्थन नहीं है। लेकिन बहुत सोच समझ कर ही इस सदन ने फैसला किया है कि इस देश के अन्दर मिक्स्ड इकानमी रहेगी, जिसके अन्दर व्यक्तिगत सरमाये की भी मौका दिया जायेगा और सरकारी सरमाये को भी बढ़ावा

दिया जायेगा। और मैं समझता हूं कि इस कारण इस देश की नोसि पर कोई असर नहीं हुआ है। पहली पंच साला योजना में व्यक्तिगत सरमाये का जो मौसल था तो दूसरी योजना में इससे उलटा हो रहा है। तो इससे प्रकट होता है कि इस देश के अन्दर व्यक्तिगत सरमाये से सरकार नहीं चबराती और न यह सदन चबराता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने बिड़ला और टाटा का जिक्र किया और कहा कि यह तो बिड़ला और टाटा की सरकार है। लेकिन ये जानता हूं कि इस सदन में इन ११ सालों के अन्दर जो कायदे और कानून बने उनके कारण बिड़ला और टाटा को बड़ी चबराहट हुई होगी। अब वह यह मानने लगे हैं कि जैसा उनका ब्याल था उस डंग की बातें यह सदन पास नहीं करता और यह सदन उस किस्म की बातें नहीं चाहता। तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस नीति के अन्दर कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं है, कि व्यक्तिगत सरमाये को भी स्थान दिया जाये।

महन्ती साहब ने किसी और चीज का रेफरेंस देते हुए कहा कि सरकार ने ३७० या ३७२ करोड़ डालर की जमानत दी है। मैं मानता हूं कि अगर सरकार ने यह जमानत बिड़ला या टाटा और दूसरे हाउसेज के लिए मकान या महल बनाने के लिए दी होती तब तो यह नाजायज बात होती। यह जमानत इस चीज के लिए दी गयी है कि इस देश की तरक्की के लिए कारखाने लगाये जायें, इस देश की इंडस्ट्री की बढ़ोतरी हो। मुझे यह मालूम नहीं कि यह जमानत देने के साथ साथ सरकार ने कोई सीक्योरिटी भी ले ली है या नहीं या इन कारखानों की अपने नाम रजिस्ट्री करा ली है या नहीं। ऐसा सरकार को करना चाहिए यह मैं मानता हूं। अगर माननीय सदस्य का यह केष होता कि जहां सरकार इन बड़े बड़े हाउसेज के लिए जमानत दे तो सरकार को इस

[श्री रणवीर सिंह]

बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि वे उस सरमाये से जो चीज लगाते हैं या जो चीज उस सरमाये से बनती है उसकी मिल्कियत जब तक कि वह कर्जा भ्रदा न हो तब तक हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के नाम होनी चाहिए, तो मैं उनके साथ होता और उनकी बात का समर्थन करता। लेकिन भ्रगर खाली एक डर है तो मैं उसका समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। मैं मानता हूँ कि भ्रगर सरकार ऐसा कर लेती तो अच्छी बात होती, लेकिन भ्रगर कहीं गलती हो भी गयी है तो सरकार उसे ठीक करेगी और भ्रगर उस गलती को दुरुस्त करने में कुछ देरी भी लगती है तो उसमें भी कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। आखिर इन कारखानों को कोई हवाई जहाज से उड़ाकर दूसरे देशों को तो हिन्दुस्तान से ले नहीं जा सकता। और यह सदन ऐसे भ्रादरियों का इन्तिजाम करने के लिए काफ़ी मजबूत है। भ्रगर किसी ने यह कोशिश की कि सरकार ने जो जमानत दी है उसका नाजायज फायदा उठाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि चाहे वे कितनी ही ताकत वाले या रुपये वाले हों, लेकिन इस सदन की नीति को वे बदल नहीं सकेंगे और यह सदन जो कार्रवाई करेगा वह सही होगी और इस देश के हित की रक्षा के लिए होगी।

एक और बात कहना चाहता। कुछ दोस्त समझते हैं कि सरकार के साथ हर काम में ५१ या ५२ फीसदी भ्रादमी ही होने चाहिए। शायद वह सोचते हैं कि सरकार इस ग से काम नहीं कर पायेगी। वह समझते हैं कि जब सरकार कोई काम करे तो इन लोगों से पूछ कर जाये। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को मालूम है कि इस देश को विश्वास और इस देश के प्रतिनिधियों का विश्वास उसके साथ है और इसी वजह से उसका हौसला बढ़ा हुआ है। आज जो संसार के दूसरे देशों में डेमोक्रेसियाँ नहीं चल रही हैं इसकी

यही वजह है कि वहाँ जहाँ पंचायती राज का राज्य है उस राज्य में राज्य चलाने वालों के साथ वहाँ के लोगों का और प्रतिनिधियों का विश्वास नहीं है। यहाँ हालत उल्टे उलटी है। इन ११ सालों में दुनिया में बहुत सारी तबदीलियाँ हुई लेकिन हमने इन ११ सालों में एक बार भी यह नहीं देखा कि सरकार ने विश्वास के साथ कहीं जाकर कुछ कहा हो और इस सदन में वे या उनके दूसरे साथी उस बात को बदलावा सके हों। जब यह बात है तो क्यों न हिन्दुस्तान का मंत्री, जब बाहर जाये तो देश के बारे में विश्वास के साथ बात कर सके, क्यों वह शिक्षक और इसमें देश के साथ क्या गहारी है यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। ऐसी बात तो है नहीं कि यहाँ पर भी पाकिस्तान की तरह लोगों को अपनी राय जाहिर करने का मौका नहीं दिया गया हो। हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद सब दलों को दो दफा इस बात का मौका दिया गया कि वे सही या गलत तौर पर लोगों को बहका कर अपने साथ ले जायें, लेकिन दोनों दफा दूसरे दल हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को अपने साथ नहीं ले जा सके और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों ने दोनों दफा इस सरकार पर और कांग्रेस पार्टी पर अपना विश्वास प्रकट किया। तो जब कांग्रेस पार्टी के नुमायंदे दूसरे देशों में बात-चीत करने के लिए इस देश के प्रतिनिधि की हैसियत से जायें, तो क्यों न उन के दिल में विश्वास हो। लोगों ने उन पर अपना विश्वास प्रकट किया है। जो इस पर शक जाहिर करते हैं, वे तो अपने ख्याल के मुताबिक बात करने हैं। हमने देखा है कि १९४७ में हमारे जो साथी उधर बैठे थे, उन में से चन्द ही भाई हैं जिन को दोबारा यहाँ बैठने का मौका मिला है। जिस तरह उन लोगों के दिलों में अविश्वास है, वैसे ही वे दूसरों के दिलों में भी अविश्वास पैदा करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन लोगों ने जिसको अपना विश्वास दिया हुआ है, वह

अविश्वास के साथ कैसे बात कर सकता है? वह तो विश्वास के साथ ही बात करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विषयक का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री मू० चं० जैन (कैथल) : माननीय मिस्ट्री स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस बिल की हिमायत करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ और दिल से इस की हिमायत करता हूँ।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : और दिमाग से?

श्री मू० चं० जैन : मेरे बुजुर्ग शर्मा साहब का कहना है कि मैं दिमाग से भी इस की हिमायत करूँ। इसलिए उनकी तसल्ली के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं दिल और दिमाग दोनों से इस की तारीफ करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उन की तसल्ली आप कहां तक करेंगे? दिल और दिमाग के बाद वह जिस्म के किसी और हिस्से का नाम ले देंगे, जैसे जिगर से।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : जैसे मौका आयगा वैसे देख लेंगे। इस बिल पर बहस करते हुए कुछ माननीय मेम्बरान ने कहा कि यह बिल इस पार्लियामेंट की बिटरेयल है। यह बात सुन कर मुझे हैरानी हुई है। उन मेम्बरान ने दलील यह दी कि जो यह इन्टर-नैशनल एग्जिमेंट किया गया है, उस की बाबत पार्लियामेंट से मन्जूरी नहीं ली गई और उस एग्जिमेंट की बिना पर ही यह बिल पार्लियामेंट में लाया गया है। मैं अपने माननीय साथी महन्ती साहब को कहना चाहता हूँ कि the boot is on the other leg यह तो उनकी ओर से एक तरह से ज्यादाती है। अप्रैल, १९५५ में पचास से ज्यादा देशों में यह एग्जिमेंट हुआ। तीन बार से ज्यादा गुजर चुके हैं। अगर

उसकी बाबत माननीय मेम्बरान को नाराजगी थी, तो क्या वे इस घरसे मैं उस एग्जिमेंट को डिसेम्बर करने के लिए कोई मोशन यहां पर लाएं साढ़े तीन साल तक वे सामोश रहे।

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : सोते रहे।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : आज जब कि एक इन्टरनैशनल आबलिगेशन एक रेसिप्रोकल आबलिगेशन को पूरा करने के लिए पार्लियामेंट में बिल आता है, तो कहा जाता है कि यह पार्लियामेंट की बिटरेयल है। इस तरह का सस्त शब्द इस्तेमाल करना किसी एग्जिमेंट की जगह नहीं ले सकता है और न ही उस ने उस की दलील का वजन ही बढ़ता है।

इस सिलसिले में ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी की मिसाल भी दी गई और कहा गया कि जैसे जहांगीर ने उस को ज़रा सा मौका दिया था और वह बढ़ते बढ़ते कहां तक पहुंच गई, वैसे ही फिर होगा। जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त श्री० रणवीर सिंह ने कहा है, यह दलील एक एहसास कमतरी—इन्कीरियारिटी कम्प्लेक्स—का मुजाहिदा करती है। कहां ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी और कहां यह इन्टरनैशनल एग्जिमेंट। मैं भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह एग्जिमेंट पचास कौमों के दरमियान हुआ है और हिन्दुस्तान भी उस में एक फ़ीक है। इसलिए मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस सिलसिले में ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी की मिसाल कैसे दी जाती है।

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): On a point of order, Sir. एहसास कमतरीन is a very bad expression and may be deleted. He may use एहसास नाकिस.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not find anything objectionable in it. He has not said "एहसास कमतरीन" "but" एहसास कमतरी" meaning inferiority complex.

श्री मू० चं० जैन : मैं ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी की दलील का हवाला दे रहा था

[बी यू. चं. जैन]

में बर्त करना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक इन्टर-नेशनल एपीपेट है और दूसरे कन्टीड की तरह हमारा मुल्क भी उस फाइनैशियल कार्पोरेशन का एक हिस्सेदार है और उसने उसमें हजारों हिस्से लिये हैं, तो फिर हमें यह क्यों ब्याल घाता है कि हम ही मारे जायेंगे, हमें कुछ नहीं मिलेगा, हमारा नुकसान होगा, जबकि पचास मुल्क शामिल हो कर इस कार्पोरेशन को बनाते हैं। इस तरह की दलील का मतलब दिवाये इसके कुछ नहीं है कि हमें अपने ऊपर विश्वास नहीं है और हम अपने ऊपर भ्रम-विश्वास का इजहार करते हैं। इसके अलावा इस दलील में कोई बात नजर नहीं आती है।

Shri Mahanty: On a point of order, Sir. Of course, hon. Members may speak in Hindi, but certainly when hon. Members speak in Persianised Urdu, will it be open to me to speak in Oriya or in any other language.

Kindly furnish a translated copy of the version of the speech so that we can refer to it and be enlightened.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddy: When the hon. Deputy-Speaker understands it and the mover of the motion understands it where is the difficulty?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not find any point of order in this. It is very difficult for an hon. Member to speak in such Hindi which might be comprehensible or understandable by the hon. Member. That would be difficult. If some hon. Member might choose to introduce some Persianised words or Urdu words or Sanskrit words, how can I help it?

Shri Balasaheb Patil (Miraj): Can we use Marathi words?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When he does that, then I will see.

बी यू. चं. जैन: मैं तो उर्दू में बोल रहा हूँ, जो कि कांस्टीट्यूशन की एक रेकम-नाइज्ड लैंग्वेज है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he creates the difficulty. I have argued for him that he is speaking in Hindi. There are only two languages that are allowed here—English or Hindi. So, I pleaded for him that he was speaking in Hindi.

Shri Mahanty: I do not know what "एहसास कमतरी"

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): The Constitution already provides that if any hon. Member cannot make himself understandable in Hindi.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know that. That is a different thing.

बी यू. चं. जैन: इस बिल के खिलाफ एक दलील यह भी दी गई कि इससे तो हमारे देश में सैबोटेज की तहरीक बढ़ जायेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस इन्टरनेशनल फाइनैशियल कार्पोरेशन के डायरेक्टर, गवर्नर और दूसरे मुलाजमीन जिस तरीके से दूसरे देशों में काम करेंगे, उसी तरीके से वे हमारे देश में भी काम करेंगे। हमारे देश के आदमी भी इस कार्पोरेशन के डायरेक्टर और गवर्नर हो सकते हैं। तो फिर हमें यह भ्रमशा क्यों है कि दूसरे देशों के जो आदमी डायरेक्टर और गवर्नर होंगे, वे हमारे यहां सैबोटेज करेंगे और हमारे देश के जो आदमी डायरेक्टर और गवर्नर बनेंगे वे किसी देश में काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। यह तो एक मुफ्तका बीज है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: उनका मतलब यह है कि हमारा प्रोग्राम सैबोटेज करने का नहीं है।

बी यू. चं. जैन: न हम यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि दूसरे देशों के लोग हमारे यहां

संबोधित करेंगे। यह समझना शक्य है।
इस तरह की दलील के कोई मायने नहीं हैं।

अगर माननीय मेम्बरान इस बिल के
आबजेंक्ट्स को ठीक ढंग से पढ़ लेते, तो
अच्छा होता। कुछ स्पीचिंग में हार्ड फ़ाइनैस
की बात भी इन्ट्रोड्यूस कर दी गई है। मैं
तो हार्ड फ़ाइनैस जानता नहीं हूँ। मैं तो
एक लेबर की हैमियत में बोलता हूँ। मैं
यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि एक आबलिगेशन
थी और इस बिल के जरिये उसको पूरा किया
गया है। दूसरे कितने ही देशों में इस तरह के
कानून बन चुके हैं। हमने तो देर कर दी
है। यह कानून पहले बन जाना चाहिये था।
एक एतराज यह किया गया है कि हमारे देश
के कैपिटलिस्ट्स को कर्जा नहीं मिला है।
मैं समझता हूँ चूँकि हमने यह कानून नहीं बनाया
था, हम पर जो आबलिगेशन थी, उसको
एक कानूनी शक्ति नहीं दी थी, इसलिये
कर्जा नहीं मिला। अगले ऐसा पहले कर दिया
जाता, तो मिल सकता था।

सूद की बात भी कही गई है और कहा
गया है कि सूद बहुत ज्यादा है। इस एग्जिमेंट
की जो टर्म्ज हैं, उन में सूद का पता नहीं चलता
है। लेकिन मैं प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि हम
ही इस कार्पोरेशन के हिस्सेदार नहीं हैं।
अगर ज्यादा सूद देकर भी हमारे कैपिट-
लिस्ट्स फ़ायदा उठाना चाहते हैं, तो जहाँ
किम्मत। यह एक अच्छी बात है। और
अगर वे फ़ायदा नहीं उठाते हैं, तो हमारा देश
उन ख़तरान में बच जायेगा, जिनकी तरफ़
माननीय मेम्बरान ने इशारा किया है।
और फिर अगर किसी दूसरे देश के कैपिट-
लिस्ट इसका फ़ायदा उठाते हैं और इतना
अधिक सूद देते हैं तो भी हमको उसका
डिविडेंड मिलेगा उसी तरह से जिस तरह से
कि दूसरी कंट्रीज़ को मिलेगा। इस तरह
हम कहां घाटे में रहेंगे?

यहां पर यह बहुत बार कहा गया है
कि यह बिल कांस्टीट्यूशन को वायोलेट करता

है, उसकी फलां फलां दफा के खिलाफ़ बाता
है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक रेसिप्रोकल
सा है। जिस तरह से दूसरे देशों ने इस किस्म
के बिल अपने यहां बनाये हैं, उसी तरह से
हम भी इसको अपने मुल्क में बना रहे हैं।
इसके कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ़ जाने का
सबास ही पैदा नहीं होता है।

यहां पर यह भी कहा गया है कि इस
बिल को पास करने का मतलब यह है कि
हम अपने देश में प्राइवेट कैपिटलिज्म को
तक़दियत दे रहे हैं। यह दलील सुन कर मुझे
एक कहानी याद आ गई है। एक स्टूडेंट
था जो कि बार बार इम्तिहान में फेल हुआ
करता था चूँकि उसे Bionomial Theorem
नहीं आता था। पांच छ. बार फेल होने
के बाद उसने यह Theorem याद कर ली,
पर उस समय यह सवाल नहीं आया। तो
भी उसने पच्चे पर लिखना शुरू किया तो
एग्जामिनेर ने कहा कि बकत खत्म हो गया।
इसके जवाब में उसने कहा कि मैं तो अभी
बाइनोमियल थ्योरम ही लिख रहा हूँ। बार
बार आप प्राइवेट कैपिटलिज्म को तक़दियत
देने की बात कह कर बाइनोमियल थ्योरम
की बात को ही साबित करते हैं। चाहे उसका
जिकर हो या नहीं।

यह एक सिम्पल सा बिल है। जो
आब्लिगेशंस हमने इंटर्नेशनल एग्जिमेंट के
तहत अपने ऊपर ली है उनको हम पूरा कर
रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस आगस्ट पार्लिया-
मेंट का यह कन्सल्व है कि वह जो आब्लिगेशन
हिन्दुस्तान ने तथा उसकी गवर्नमेंट ने अपने
ऊपर ली है, उसको पूरा करें। मुझे खुशी
है कि हमारी सरकार यह बिल यहाँ लाई
है और मैं इसका पूरे ज़ोर के साथ समर्थन
करता हूँ।

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Rajampet):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at this stage
of the debate I do not think it will be
necessary for me.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Most of the things have been said and now the hon. Member shall be very brief.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: That is exactly what I was trying to say. I will confine myself to a few remarks with regard to some points.

This Bill, I do not think, deserved such a stiff opposition as it seems to have provoked from hon. Members of the Opposition. I think my hon. friends, Shri Guha and Shri Dasappa, have already adequately answered the points raised by the Opposition. To the arguments advanced by them, I might add a few and lay at rest the fears expressed by my hon. friends of the Opposition.

Much has been made about the immunities that are found in this Bill, but one fact should not be forgotten. This Bill has been brought forward in pursuance of an international agreement entered into by the Government of India two years ago. One can take objection to the agreement itself, but the agreement being a *fait accompli* and having been under implementation for the past two years, I do not see how we can take any particular objection now with any sense of responsibility to the provisions of the various articles of this agreement.

However, I might say that the immunities that have been sanctioned under this Bill in pursuance of this agreement are multilateral. It is not as if we isolatedly are granting all these concessions to other nationals. Whatever immunities are available under this Bill are multilateral, and they are sanctioned by every other signatory to the agreement that was entered into in 1956. If we do not make a doctrinaire approach to this Bill, I think it is a very innocuous measure which should find the support of the whole House.

I can quite understand the opposition or the stand taken by my hon. friend Shri Mukerjee who does not believe in private enterprise. The

main intention of the agreement is to promote private enterprise in all the member countries, and because of this one fact, it excludes all the Communist or so-called socialist countries in one strike.

An Hon. Member: How?

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Because it does not extend help to governmental enterprises, but only to private enterprise. Only where Government is a participant it can extend help, but if it is entirely Government-owned, it does not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member need not answer interruptions.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Therefore, if one does not make a doctrinaire approach, as I was saying, one feels that it is a very innocuous measure.

Having disposed of some of the points of criticism raised by my hon. friends of the Opposition, may I refer now to some salient features of this measure?

Fears have been expressed by some hon. friends that this is an indirect method of introducing foreign capital in our country. It is said that once the I.F.C. takes interest in any industry in our country, this is one way of introducing foreign capital because it is open to the I.F.C. to sell its debentures to any other individual or company, whether Indian or foreign. That fear has been expressed by my hon. friend Shri Mukerjee who said that this is an indirect method of introducing foreign capital. That fear can be removed by the provision that is found in this Bill where it says that the first refusal for the selling of a particular asset or investment in a private enterprise in this country would be given to that particular enterprise. If, for instance, a shipping company takes aid from the I.F.C. and the I.F.C. later on decides to transfer those assets, or sell those assets or

investments, to some one in a foreign country, it cannot do so straightaway; it must take the first refusal from the shipping company. Therefore, there is no fear at all that should be felt on that account.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There is nothing like that in the Bill.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I am only giving an instance of a shipping company.

I may refer my hon. friend Shri Bharucha to this booklet found in the Library—*The International Finance Corporation?* If he looks at page 13, paragraph 35 it says:

"The I.F.C. is prepared in appropriate cases to consider giving to the private investors with which it is associated the right of first refusal to purchase I.F.C.'s interests in the enterprise."

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There is only one copy in the Library and I got it only for two hours.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: It contains only ten pages. One can read it two or three times in two hours.

As has been pointed out quite appropriately by my hon. friend Shri Bimal Ghose, for the past two years there has been no investment at all by the I.F.C. in our country. I do not know whether the Government has made any assessment about this fact. I do not know whether Indian industrialists have made any approach to the I.F.C. at all, or having made approaches, they have been refused. It seems rather strange that in a country where the private industrialists are crying hoarse for foreign aid, foreign assistance, capital and so on, for a period of two years no investment has been made by the I.F.C. This is a very significant fact. I do not know whether, at this rate, our being a member of the I.F.C. would be of any use at all. I think it is proper that Government should make an investigation as to the reasons why the I.F.C. has not been able to make any invest-

ments in our country. As he was pointing out, it might be possible that the interest rates are very high, or there might be some other reasons. Whatever it is, it is better that this House is told why investments are not taking place.

Secondly, with regard to the personnel of the I.F.C., this book contains a list of high dignitaries or big officers of the I.F.C. All these gentlemen who hold high executive posts belong probably to one or two countries. In an organisation of such an international character, I do not see why high executive officers should not be drawn from all member countries. We have very often been complaining in this House that in many of these international organisations we are not getting a sufficient quota of Indian personnel in the executive offices. Here is a case where not a single Indian, not to speak of any other Asian national, finds a place in a high executive position. This is intolerable, and I hope the Government of India will take steps to see that our interests are safeguarded by introducing high Indian executives in this organisation.

The I.F.C. is supposed to function as a catalyst in private enterprise; that is, it does not participate in equity capital of private enterprise in the member countries; it only invests in debenture capital, and after the industry has found its roots, has been established properly, withdraws its investment and proceeds to further investments in other directions. The profit motive is not such an important factor. My hon. friend Shri Bharucha was saying that enormous profits would be made by the I.F.C. and asked: when it is making enormous profits why should we not take our share by way of taxes. That was the gravamen of his criticism about this organisation.

Here, in this booklet—I do not know what authoritative validity can be given to this publication made by the

[Shri Viswanatha Reddy]

I.F.C. itself, but I hope whatever is contained in it would be endorsed by the hon. Minister when he replies to the debate—they say that the intention of the I.F.C. is only to act as a catalyst. With your permission, I would like to read a few words from this Booklet in this connection.

"Accordingly, the I.F.C., unlike the usual private will not hold profitable investments simply because they are profitable. On the other hand, it will usually wish to retain investments long enough to enable it to form a judgment as to the purpose and prospects of the enterprise financed, and thus be in a position to realise appropriate profits from successful ventures."

That is to say, it is satisfied with only a reasonable profit. The profit motive is really not the main consideration for the investments to be made by the I.F.C.

I am surprised that up to this stage no mention has been made about the minimum and maximum investments that the I.F.C. can make in any enterprise according to the present arrangement. It has been mentioned in this booklet, and I think, in the Agreement also, that the maximum investment permissible under the present circumstances is \$500,000, which comes roughly to about a crore of rupees or even less; and the minimum investment is \$100,000 or about Rs. 20 lakhs. That is to say, only those industries which require aid ranging between a maximum of Rs. 1 crore and a minimum of Rs. 20 lakhs will come under the purview of this international organisation. To obtain an aid or financial help ranging between a maximum of Rs. 1 crore and a minimum of Rs. 20 lakhs, I do not see really why such a huge organisation has got to be built up or why so many concessions have to be offered for building up this organisation. Even our Industrial Finance Corporation is

advancing loans which are bigger in amount than what this organisation is permitted to give for the present. Therefore, this upper limit will have to be completely removed; if it is to function really as a catalyst as they seem to have pretensions for, that upper limit will have to be removed. No industry in these days, which can be termed as a capital-intensive industry, would have anything less than Rs. 10 crores investment; it would require anything between Rs. 10 and 20 crores of investment. That being the case, I do not see what substantial help the I.F.C. can give by merely advancing Rs. 1 crore. I hope that next time when there is . . .

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It is not even Rs. 1 crore. It is Rs. 25 lakhs.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: That is the minimum.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That is the maximum.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: \$500,000 is the maximum. I do not know what it comes to.

Shri Bimal Ghose: If the hon. Member multiplies it by 5, he will get only Rs. 25 lakhs.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: If it is Rs. 25 lakhs, it is still worse. My hon. friend is only strengthening my argument.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The hon. Member is agreeing with me.

Shri Vishwanatha Reddy: So, both of us are agreeing on this particular point.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Therefore there should be no further discussion.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I just refer to one or two doubts that have arisen in my mind regarding the provisions of this Bill? Item (b) in

the proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause 3 reads:

"Conferring on the Corporation any exemption from duties or taxes which form part of the price of goods sold;".

I really could not make out the meaning of this, as to whether it is making a reference to the excise duties and sales taxes that are imposed on certain articles of sale in our country or it means something else. I hope the hon. Minister will enlighten us on this point.

There is another point in regard to the applicability of certain foreign exchange restrictions. It has been said in section 5 of article III of the agreement:

"Funds received by or payable to the Corporation in respect of an investment of the Corporation made in any member's territories pursuant to Section 1 of this Article shall not be free, solely by reason of any provision of this Agreement, from generally applicable foreign exchange restrictions, regulations and controls in force in the territories of that member."

Does this mean that any restrictions that we have placed for the time being, in respect of remittance of profits abroad, on other private companies would also be applicable to the remittances made by this corporation outside this country, or does it mean something else? I should like to have a clarification on this point.

There is one other doubt which I would like to be clarified. Wherever the corporation has a branch, the assets of that corporation or the personnel employed in the branch etc. are immune from certain judicial processes. Suppose there is no branch established. Suppose, in our country, no branch is established, as is the case today, and suppose service has been

offered to a particular industry in our country through a governmental organisation or through some private agent. Is that particular agent through whom such service is rendered by the corporation to the industry in which the corporation invests its funds, also free from these judicial processes? Section 3 of article 6 does not seem to mention anything about that aspect. If the agent is also exempted, I think there should be a very serious objection to that procedure. One can understand a branch of the corporation receiving certain immunities offered through this Bill, but if even an agent is to receive those immunities, it would lead to all sorts of complications. I hope the hon. Minister would let us know the exact purport of this section.

Shri Balasaheb Patil: It is alleged here that we cannot challenge this Bill, because Government have signed this agreement, and it is now too late to challenge it. Further, it is alleged that every Member of Parliament was knowing about this International Finance Corporation for three years or so. But I may submit at this stage that even the articles of the agreement were not circulated for the first time when the Bill was circulated. For that purpose, one hon. Member of this House has had to move a motion, and, thereafter, arrangement was made that the articles of the agreement should be circulated.

Secondly, even if we go to the Library, what do we find? We find that there are only three books, in all. One is the inaugural address by the president or chairman of the corporation. The second is the booklet which has been referred to. And the third is the first report on the working of this corporation. The report was issued to somebody, and, therefore, we could not have access to it, and the other two booklets had no information whatsoever, that we required. Therefore, my submission to the Minister

[Shri Balasaheb Patil]

and to the Cabinet as a whole would be that they should supply at least to the Members of this House, not to speak of the public at large, the information which is necessary and sufficient, or the information which they consider to be necessary and sufficient, so that we can come to a proper conclusion. But this was lacking at the time the Bill was introduced here.

If we look at the Statement of Object and Reasons, we find:

"Section 10 of this Article requires each member country to take such action as is necessary in its own territories for the purpose of making effective in terms of its own law, the principles set forth in the Article."

Let us turn our attention to section 10 of the articles of agreement which says in regard to application of the article that each member shall take such action as is necessary in its own territories for the purpose of making effective in terms of its rules the principles set forth in this article and so on. What I want to know from the Minister is this: when they have signed the agreement in 1956 and want to honour it, how could they come forward with clause 3 of this Bill? Clause 3 contains three sub-clauses which restrict in a particular way the articles of the agreement, namely, restriction on the sale of goods imported by it, exemption from duties or taxes which form part of the price of goods sold, and exemption from duties or taxes which are in fact no more than charges for services rendered. This is superficial; there is no doubt about it. But look at section 10 of the articles of agreement. Government have no right or jurisdiction whatsoever to make any change in the immunities granted to the Corporation. So if they want to honour the agreement at all, clause 3 will become *ultra vires*.

The inaugural address of the President of the Corporation delivered

on 24th September 1956 lays down the general principles about the Corporation and its investment. He says:

"We want to earn a return commensurate with the risk we undertake and aim at reasonable profits for our investment".

So that it is nothing but a private enterprise. It wants to invest money and hope to get a profit.

Now let us look at the immunities and privileges they want to get these profits out of any member country. They want to get these profits without any taxation, without any form of income or other tax. I do not know whether it is allowed under any system of law. For instance, what is the difference between a private enterprise and this Corporation? There is no difference whatsoever between a private merchant or trader and this Corporation, because this Corporation also wants to invest in order to get profits. The further thing is that they want reasonable profits—that is, as every trader or merchant would like to have. Therefore, there is no difference whatsoever between any person trading in this country or any other country and this Corporation, and so it cannot claim any more rights than an ordinary commercial concern. Therefore, we cannot subscribe to these provisions granting special treatment to this Corporation.

Again this Corporation wants special treatment in respect of official communications. The staff employed by this Corporation is immune from legal processes with respect to any act performed by it in official capacity. They want to have the same status as ambassadors and other personages from other countries. As it is similar to a private enterprise coming to this country and investing money to get a profit, why should the personnel of this Corporation be accorded such type of status in this country? Can we think of a certain trading concern in this country going to other countries, investing money there and

wanting to have the same status as ambassadors for its servants? It is unthinkable.

Therefore, my submission is that at the time the agreement was to be signed, it was the duty of the Government of India to have come before the House and taken the vote of the House. This should have been brought before the House for ratification. Neither of these things has been done. Now Government, without supplying any information available with them, come before the House and want to have this Bill passed. By this process, the rights of this House have been taken away. Now it is a skeleton without flesh and blood. This cannot be agreed to by this House at this stage at least.

I am not referring to the immunities granted to the staff as sufficient has been said about it. But as regards delegation of powers, the rule-making power to lay down procedure—regarding fees that are to be taken at the time of filing application and so on—we find in clause 3(2):

"The Central Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Schedule in conformity with any amendments, duly made and adopted, of the provisions of the Agreement set out therein".

I find there are about 55 nations who have subscribed to or signed this agreement. But I do not think any nation from the so-called Socialist group, Russia, China and so on are a party to this. I do not know why this is so. If this country wanted to be neutral in all its foreign affairs and wanted to be away from this group or that, to pursue its own policy, it should have, before signing this agreement, found out whether it was signed by all the countries, whether the so-called Socialist group of nations had also subscribed to it. From the agreement, I find that all the countries friendly to America or under the thumb of America or under the financial influence of America are the

shareholders. A director of each member is taken as director, alternate director, Governor or other person. All the decisions to be taken by this Corporation will be by majority vote. We know how the votes will be cast. We have the example before us of the fate of the resolution that was moved in the Security Council. Even though we are in the Commonwealth, all the nations in the Commonwealth voted against us in the Security Council. In view of these things how can this country hope that that all the directors and Governors will vote for this country when the time comes.

Therefore, my submission is that the Bill cannot be passed by this House and it may be rejected.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I just want to ask a question of the hon. Minister so that he may reply. According to article 19 of the Constitution, even a private citizen of India has not got the right to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business, because we have sub-clause (6) of the same article, which means that in any trade or business Government can have the monopoly and operate it through some controlled corporation and so on. But I find in section 1 of the Schedule the following:

"The Corporation may make investments of its funds in productive private enterprises in the territories of its members. The existence of a government or other public interest in such an enterprise shall not necessarily preclude the Corporation from making an investment therein".

Do I understand that under this provision, the I. F. C. shall get more rights than even the citizens of this country have got and that this Corporation, IFC, will be able to poke its nose even in industries which have been specially preserved by Government for themselves and run by their own controlled corporations, thereby enjoying a monopolistic right? Will this Corporation be able to break this monopoly?

15 hrs.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Sir, I am really happy that many issues have been raised by hon. Members on the one side and, on the other side, the Bill received quite a good volume of support. Hon. Members, according to their own economic philosophies have expressed doubts about the immunities that we are going to give. But, on the other hand, some unqualified support for the Bill also was given by hon. Members on this side.

Originally, the point that was raised by Shri Mahanty was that Parliament was kept in the dark and it was not consulted from stage to stage and, now, at the last moment, Parliament is being asked to vote for this Bill. For the last two or three years, Parliament, at some stage or the other, was being brought into the picture. Apart from that, the executive Government can only function on its own rights as long as it receives the support of the Parliament, as long as it retains the support of the Parliament.

There are things that are done by the executive Government, quite big contracts are, perhaps, entered into, big deals, international treaties, political or otherwise, sometimes confidential treaties are also entered into. These are entered into without consulting Parliament at the first instance. Of course, when there is a general debate, whether it is the Budget or the Foreign Affairs debate, certainly, those points are referred to and ratification of Parliament is received. But, to tell Government that before entering into this agreement or before attempting to negotiate with these foreign bodies, Parliament must have been taken into the fullest confidence is a thing which no democratic Parliament can accept. Therefore, Government must be trusted. Whether it has the confidence of the House or not is a matter which can be ascertained from time to time. (Interruptions)

Of course, if the hon. Member feels that Government has done something

very wrong, certainly, there are avenues open to him to censure the Government or even to remove the Government. But to say that everything that is done, big or small, either in the national sphere or in the international sphere, must come before the House, I think, is asking too much of Government and it, perhaps, cannot be done also.

Even with regard to taxation, I may say that as soon as a Bill is introduced it comes into effect though it may take some 6 or 8 weeks for Parliament to ratify it. But, as soon as the Bill is introduced with regard to central excise or even income-tax, it comes into force from that very evening.

Shri Mahanty: In this case it has taken 20 long months.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I am coming to that. It is not as if Parliament was kept in the dark. I want to give you *seriatim* how things were taking shape with regard to this Bill. In April 1955, the constitution of this Corporation was adopted by all the countries including India. India was also present and it adopted the constitution. Of course, I may tell you that it is open to the members of the World Bank to become members of this Corporation; but those who are not members of the World Bank are not entitled to become members of the Corporation. China, though it is a member of the World Bank today is not a member of the Corporation here. So, Shri Mahanty's statement that China is there with a greater share capital than India is not correct as far as this Corporation is concerned.

Shri Mahanty: What is the total investment?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: In May 1955, the Cabinet approved India's participation. And India signed acceptance in October 1955. On 2nd April, 1956, the instrument of ratification was signed by the President; and India paid in August 1956, \$4.431 million with the consent of Parliament.

Shri Mahanty: Was it provided for in the Budget?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Yes; it was in the Budget. It was a part of the Demands made and Parliament was seized of the document. Parliament gave its approval; and then only it was paid. Therefore, you cannot say at this stage that Parliament was kept in the dark, that Government was doing things without the knowledge of Parliament.

So, having paid this money, \$4.431 million to this Corporation, shall we give these immunities or not is the point now. We have paid money over two years ago and it is not as if it is American simply because it is located in America. It is the property of Corporation of 55 countries now. Originally, 30 countries or so adopted the constitution; but, today, 55 countries are members. \$93 million have been paid as the share capital and they may even raise it to 100 million dollars. So I want to remove this impression that we are giving some immunities to some foreign agency or some foreign corporation, that is going to operate in India. It is not so; it is the property of 55 countries including India. Of course, America, the United Kingdom and France and other countries have joined this Corporation. Let us not think that we are going to give something to some foreign corporation. It is our own; if it makes profits tomorrow, we are going to be the beneficiaries. If they are going to make a loss, we are going to be partners in that loss. So, we are not doing anything for an outside organisation; but we are doing it for ourselves and for our country's benefit; and if there is any profit everybody will be sharing in that.

Let us first of all understand that it is not a foreign institution. It is our own institution because we are the fourth largest shareholders, next to the United States, the United Kingdom and France. So, we are vitally interested in the future of the Corporation. If it spreads into all the undeveloped and under-developed countries

tomorrow, if it invests large sums of money and makes profit . . .

Shri Mahanty: Sir, in the document which has been circulated by Government you will find that the share capital of China is \$6.6 million.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Is it the World Bank or the Corporation?

Shri Mahanty: It is the International Finance Corporation; in the capital stock of the International Finance Corporation you will find that India is not the fourth.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: China is not a member.

Shri Mahanty: It is mentioned there.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We shall see about it.

Shri A. C. Guha: It is the original allocation that they may subscribe so much. But China has not yet become a member.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: If you want to raise the capital to \$100 million . . .

Shri Mahanty: It is given in the Schedule.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Perhaps, it is the allocation. China has not yet become a member.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Then it is wrongly stated; it should have been stated that it is allocation and not subscription.

Shri Mahanty: Why not circulate correct information to us?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: You wanted it in a hurry and we gave it in a hurry.

Shri Mahanty: Then there is a charge of contempt, Sir. All these things are passed in a hurry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister says that when things are done in a hurry, in the Secretariat some mistake has been committed.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It must be a typing mistake, Sir.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: We are the fourth; it is correct.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: China has not yet become a member of this Corporation. She is a member of the World Bank and the figure given here may be that of the allocation.

This is a Corporation mainly intended for assisting private enterprise. The World Bank gives money, of course, to Government or Government sponsored concerns. But, this is essentially a Corporation to give assistance to private enterprise, without Government guarantee. That is also a thing which must be noted. Government does not stand guarantee at all. But, with regard to the World Bank, they require the Government's guarantee. If it is a Tata loan, the Tatas cannot get a loan without Government approving and guaranteeing it.

In this case, Government comes in at a later stage. If Government objects to the lending, say a loan to a particular concern, the Corporation will not give the loan. At this stage Government comes in and not in the preliminary negotiations. If they enter into some initial negotiations, later on Government must also approve it. Then alone the concern can get money from the Corporation. So, there is also that guarantee that nothing can be done by hoodwinking the Government. The Government comes into the picture at a later stage; but Government does not guarantee anything at all. Shri Mukerjee has objected to the Corporation coming into being and helping the private enterprise. Whether he likes it or not, we have accepted a mixed economy and we expect the private sector to spend Rs. 2400 crores during the Second Plan; we are also providing them with necessary foreign exchange also and our import machinery is giving them as much assistance as possible. It is therefore no use saying that we do not want

this corporation to come and assist the private enterprise at all. We will not allow anything to be done against the industrial policy of the Government. If it cuts across that policy, we would not allow the loan to go through. So, Government has got ample checks to see that it does not go into unnecessary or misdirected channels. We can always see that the Corporation functions in the right manner allowing the private sector also to do business with the support given by this body. We have voted two crores of rupees and we want these immunities to be given. We have got our director there—Shri Narahari Rao. Our Finance Minister is a Governor on the Corporation. We want all these immunities to be extended to them when they go to America or Canada or any other country. Whatever we give to these officers in India will be extended to them when they are in other countries. We do not want Shri Narahari Rao to be subjected to all sorts of customs and income-tax difficulties when he is abroad. So, as Shri Vishwanath Reddi said, it is multilateral. What we give, we also expect. We hope 55 countries would ratify this. Today it may be that the president is an American; tomorrow it may be anybody else. After all, the directors also change and we do not want our officers and Governors to be subjected to these difficulties when they go there. Let us not feel that we are bestowing some benedictions on these Corporations. We expect it to be extended to our officers also. The Corporation is located in New York and so it may be subject to the American income-tax. We do not want this Corporation to be subject to American income-tax. Or, if it is having activities in Pakistan, we do not want it to be subject to Pakistan income-tax. 55 countries are interested in this world organisation and the income-tax rules vary from country to country. We do not want that these varying rates of income-tax should be applicable to the transactions of the Corporation. As a sort of a self-denying ordinance, all the countries are imposing upon themselves this restriction. We do not want

these officers to be subjected to these restrictions and so on. 55 countries had agreed to it and Rs. 2 crores had been paid. It will therefore, be too late in the day to deny these immunities which we will also get in our own turn when our people go abroad.

So many concessions have been given—that is the complaint of some hon. Members. But all the countries sat together and decided about this. It is nothing peculiar to the Corporation. We have done this in respect of other international organisations. It is enjoined in the body of the agreement that every member country must get this ratified by their Governments or Parliaments as the case may according to the law within the shortest possible time. In pursuance of that, we are coming before the Parliament to get it ratified. Ordinarily, it may be done by notification but we thought that it was better to get Parliament's approval so that it will be on the statute-book instead of being a mere notification.

Some hon. Members ask this question. What is the help which India has received so far? But the Corporation started giving loans only last year. All the preliminaries were done in 1955-56. The loans were sanctioned in 1957. May be, India has not so far received any assistance from this Corporation and even with regard to the world Bank, we started late. The first loan given to India was perhaps very late and today the total amount of assistance to India totals about 400 million dollars or so from the World Bank. So we will have to wait and see how far it is good to take loans from the Corporation, whether the rate of interest is good for us and our industry in the prevailing circumstances here, etc. All these matters will have to be considered on the one side by the private industry and on the other by the Government. Therefore, there cannot be any complaint that it has not done anything to India. It is too early to say what it is likely to do and how far we are going to receive help from this Body.

With regard to amendment, every time the World Bank makes an amendment by the necessary majority, we think we need not come before the Parliament. All the 55 countries are there and there is a very special majority to amend the Constitution.

We think that by mere notification it can be given effect to. The amendment is rather a difficult process there. It is about 3/5th of the shareholders who hold 4/5ths of the shares. So, it is a very special majority and it is rather a difficult majority. So, if the amendment is adopted by the prescribed process, the Government would bring it into effect by a notification.

With regard to the officers of the Corporation, some of them are perhaps elected and some of them are permanent people. I am sure India also would be given a due place in course of time. We need not complain now that no Indian is occupying a high place. India also will be eligible for holding some of these high posts.

As I said, we have taken so many steps; this is only a consequential step. When 55 countries are going to do this, it is but right that we honour our obligations with regard to our participation. The President has also communicated that it is accepted without reservations in accordance with the law and necessary steps would be taken to enable them to carry out their obligations under the said agreement. So, it is but right that we keep up to our obligation. There is nothing more and if there is anything that the hon. Members want to ask, they can ask me.

Shri Balasaheb Patil: Sir, on a point of information. Just now, it has been stated by the hon. Minister that this is our Corporation. What is the amount of dividend that has been received by India in the first year?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: They have started giving loans only last year.

Shri Balasaheb Patil: It was started on 24th July 1956. That means it is nearly two years—not one year.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: The Corporation came into being in 1956. But it began giving loans to Latin America and other countries in 1957 or so.

Shri A. C. Guha: What is the rate of interest?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the motion.

The question is:

"That the Bill to implement the international agreement for the establishment and operation of the International Finance Corporation in so far as it relates to the status, immunities and privileges of that Corporation, and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. Does any hon. Member want to move his amendment to clause 2? I find none.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are there any amendments to clause 3?

Shri Naldurgker: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

for lines 6 to 9, substitute—

"(2) The Parliament may, if it thinks expedient, amend the Schedule in conformity with the amendments, if duly made and adopted, of the provisions of the Agreement set out therein."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in order that the House may understand my intention in moving this amendment,

I will first refer to clause 3(1) of the Bill. It says:

"Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law, the provisions of the Agreement set out in the Schedule shall have the force of law in India."

In sub-clause (2) it is said:

"The Central Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Schedule in conformity with any amendments, duly made and adopted, of the provisions of the Agreement set out therein."

My amendment to sub-clause (2) is as follows:

"The Parliament may, if it thinks expedient, amend the Schedule in conformity with the amendments, if duly made and adopted, of the provisions of the Agreement set out therein."

According to sub-clause (1) of clause 3, when the Schedule shall have the force of law, it means that all the provisions, all the words incorporated in the Schedule will constitute a component and integral part of the main Act; that is to say, the Schedule will not be separable or divisible from the main Act. It means the Schedule itself constitutes the Act. When the Schedule constitutes a part of the main Act, then the question arises as to whether Government will have the power to amend the Act or, whether this House has the power to delegate the power to amend the Act.

I respectfully submit, that under the Constitution of India this House has no power to delegate its own legislative power to an executive body. Under article 245 the Parliament is authorised to enact laws generally on all matters or on all the subject matters that have been enumerated in the Union List and the Concurrent List. Under article 253, Parliament is

authorised to pass laws for implementing international agreements. The present Bill comes under article 253.

I submit, Sir, that sub-clause (2) of clause 3 *ultra vires* of the Constitution, because under the Constitution this House has no right to delegate its legislative power to any executive body. In this connection I want to cite some cases. This matter of "delegated legislation" came up before the Supreme Court in three cases—the Delhi Laws Act, the Harishankar's case and the Rajnarain's case. The latter two cases have already been reported in *All India Reporter*, 1954. From this it is quite evident that delegated legislation has been viewed with reprobation by the highest judicial tribunal. It is reported in Basu's Constitution as follows:

"Since the cases of Harishankar and Rajnarain, therefore, it may be said to have been settled that in India the doctrine that the essential functions of the Legislature cannot be delegated applies, even though the doctrine of separation of powers has not been adopted by our Constitution in the American sense.

It follows, therefore, that when a question as to the constitutionality of a statute is challenged on the ground that it involves delegated legislation, what is to be determined by the Court is whether the function which has been delegated by the Legislature is an essential function of the Legislature or not."

Therefore, Sir, I submit, even though my amendment is a minor one, it involves rather a constitutional point. Sub-clause (2) which says: "The Central Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Schedule. . .", means that we are delegating the power of amending the Act to the Executive. Under article 73 of the Constitution, the Government has only to implement or execute the laws

passed by Parliament. The Government itself cannot sit as a legislative body or legislative authority. That is the function of this House only. There is no article in the Constitution which empowers this House to delegate its own powers to the Executive. The Government can only frame some rules, because rules are framed for executing or implementing the laws framed by Parliament. Therefore, under the Constitution this House has no authority to delegate its legislative powers to the Executive, and as such sub-clause 2 of clause 3 is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. I am afraid, if sub-clause (2) of this clause 3 is allowed to stand part of the Bill, it will not only be *ultra vires*, but it means that we are travelling beyond the limits of our legislative and constitutional competency. I am afraid, the constitutionality or the validity of the Act will be challenged before the court of law. I am always of the view that this House should be more cautious in enacting laws, so that they should not be challenged before the judicial tribunals. We should not also be semi-somnolent over the appropriate and main provisions of the Constitution at the time of enactment.

Taking into consideration all these facts, Sir, I am of the opinion that sub-clause (2) should be amended in the way suggested in my amendment. Only Parliament has got the right to amend, enact or repeal a law.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it necessary for this Parliament to say that Parliament shall have the authority to amend the Act? It has already got that power.

Shri Naldurgker: Not to delegate its legislative powers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am talking of his amendment; I am not talking about his objection. I am only asking whether his amendment is necessary at all. The objection that he has raised is all right, and it would be put to the House. But the amendment

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker)

that he has suggested is that Parliament may, if it thinks expedient, amend the Schedule.

Shri Naldurgker: Instead of giving power to the Executive.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it necessary for this Parliament to give power to the Parliament to do something?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The amendment is superfluous.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This Parliament has always got the authority and jurisdiction to amend, alter or modify any law that it has passed. What is the significance of this amendment?

Shri Naldurgker: The word "Government" will be replaced.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He only wants to negative that clause. That is not what the amendment says. I shall put the clause straightaway.

Shri A. C. Guha: Sir, his amendment may not be in order—that is for you to decide—but I still expect the hon. Minister to move an amendment himself that these notifications may at least be placed before the House so that the House may have an opportunity to consider those amendments. If you only say "by notification", that is something unusual.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Unheard of.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: The hon. Member could have asked for deletion of the clause itself; then, of course, Parliament has the inherent right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the thing being demanded.

Shri A. C. Guha: At least the notifications may be placed before the House—the hon. Minister may move an amendment to that effect. The House must be given an opportunity to discuss the amendments so that any

notification will have the approval of this House.

As for the hon. Minister's reference to the charter of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank, I think the Brettonwoods agreement was not put into any enactment in this House. It was discussed in the House and the general approval was taken from the hon. House the old Central Assembly. There was no enactment. Here, this is an enactment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear the hon. Minister.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I have no objection to place it before the House. Whenever a notification is made by the Government, it is laid in the House. We place it on the Table of the House. What is the amendment?

Shri A. C. Guha: It is better that he moves an amendment.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I suggest an amendment? It may be added after sub-clause (2) of clause 3.

"Provided that any notification so issued under this section shall be laid for not less than thirty days before each House of Parliament as soon as may be after it is issued and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make during the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following."

This will serve the purpose.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: While I am prepared to lay it on the Table of the House, to keep it for not less than thirty days, etc., becomes superfluous.

Shri A. C. Guha: That is the usual formula.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Whatever formula is there, will be there. After, all, the Corporation itself makes the amendment to its constitution by a

special majority. Then that is given effect to by a notification of the Government and we could inform the House.

Shri A. C. Guha: Still, it is an enactment of this House. So, any amendment of the enactment should be ratified and approved by this House in some form or other.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I have no objection to place it on the Table of the House.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That is not enough.

Shri A. C. Guha: As has been said by Shri Naushir Bharucha, when it is placed on the Table of the House, it becomes a subject-matter of this House and the House is seized of it. It can discuss it, it can modify it and it can change it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is almost an established practice now that when any delegated legislation is made by the executive, it is to be placed on the Table of the House and then some time is allowed to the House to scrutinize whether any amendment is necessary or not. Of course, this is in pursuance of an agreement that is international, and we should conform to that agreement. This Bill is being brought for that purpose. In that case, when this extraordinary power is being taken by the executive, it is not by a notification that they might just change the law which has been passed by Parliament. So, at least, the Members desire that there ought to be a provision made that that change which is contemplated or has been agreed to there, should be placed on the Table of the House, and should be subject to the scrutiny of this Parliament. This is what they desire, and if it is acceptable to the hon. Minister, then he might just give his reactions.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I further add that according to clause 3 which we are going to pass, only

the agreement which is the subject-matter of the Schedule shall be adopted and that shall have the force of law. Any amendment made subsequently shall not have the force of law, unless a proviso is subsequently added. Unless the notification is here and the House is apprised of it, it shall not have the force of law. So, it is absolutely necessary that the notification should be placed on the Table of the House and adopted by the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think that amendment should be accepted.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I accept the amendment. But what is the amendment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That amendment might be drafted. Shri Naushir Bharucha proposed it then sometime ago.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I shall propose it then, in these words. In fact, I may tell you that I am lifting it bodily from another amendment of mine.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I move:

Page 2, after line 9, add—

“Provided that any notification so issued under this sub-section shall be laid for not less than thirty days before each House of Parliament as soon as may be after it is issued and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make during the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following.”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is after sub-clause (2) of clause 3. So far as sub-clause (2) of clause 4 is concerned, there is provision. It is desired that even after sub-clause (2) of clause 3, a similar provision may be made. That is the point.

Shri Naldurgker: Sub-clause (2) may be amalgamated with clause 4.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No amalgamation is allowed. Has the hon. Minister considered the amendment?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Yes, Sir, I accept the amendment. I take it that Shri Naldurgker is not pressing his amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, after line 9, add—

"Provided that any notification issued under this sub-section shall be laid for not less than thirty days before each House of Parliament as soon as may be after it is issued and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make during the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Power to make rules).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We come to clause 4. There are no amendments.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: What about the amendment about laying the rules on the Table of the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The provision is there. The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

SCHEDULE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now come to the Schedule.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I may move my amendment Nos. 9 to 19.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I might say that all the amendments to the Schedule are out of order. The reason is, when the Bill is brought to confirm an agreement; either it stands or falls out altogether. We cannot split it into pieces. 55 countries have given their consent to it. It is not a unilateral thing so that the House adopt it with any modification. It was in clause 3 that the House say that it is not going to ratify it, without the proviso. This Parliament has ample authority and it can say that it would not have the force of law. But now we cannot split it up and say that some portion would remain there and the others would not. It should be taken as a whole; whether this Parliament accepts it or not, it cannot be taken to pieces, because in that case, it does not mean anything.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I agree with your ruling, Sir, but I would like to speak on the Schedule.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The Schedule contains certain portions of an Article of Agreement which are bodily lifted and transplanted here. It is true that certain concessions have been given and they are of a far-reaching character. But the main point that I have been making still remains to be answered by the hon. Minister. If we are inviting the International Finance Corporation to invest in private enterprise, may I ask this House, what is going to happen in case of certain industries which are semi-private, such as shipping? Only the other day we passed a law saying that the percentage of foreign capital in shipping enterprise shall be restricted to 25. Take, for instance, a case where the

IFC comes in and wants to encourage the shipping industry. The IFC capital will be foreign capital. Even as foreign capital, if it is invested in shipping, what is the guarantee that this percentage will not be exceeded?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Government have got the right of veto. We can stipulate that they shall not lend to such concerns.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: So far as I understand the agreement, apart from the hon. Minister making hundred and one points, he may even by executive action torpedo the whole agreement if he wants to do that. The point is this. What are we legislating today? Is there anything in the Schedule whatsoever which will prevent the IFC exceeding the percentage of capital which we have prescribed as the maximum for foreign investment? That is my point and there is nothing in this Bill to that effect. That is one aspect.

My second objection is this. Take page 4, line 31. Section 9 deals with "Immunities from Taxation". I am taking sub-section (c) which says:

"(c) No taxation of any kind shall be levied on any obligation or security issued by the Corporation (including any dividend or interest thereon) by whomsoever held:

(i) which discriminates against such obligation or security solely because it is issued by the Corporation...." etc.

Suppose there is an Indian citizen who holds certain securities and has earned dividend on that. Is that dividend going to be immune from taxation also? It is not clear here. It seems because it is a security issued by the IFC, it is immune from taxation also. We do not know today what will be the extent of the Corporation's participation. Today it may be small, but later on if its capital is increased, it may be very extensive. Today we are committing ourselves to this extent

that we are not only exempting the Corporation, but even the holders of dividend warrants from taxation. I should like the hon. Minister to clarify whether it is so or not and why this section is worded in such a way that any Indian citizen holding certain securities will be exempted from tax.

We have invested 4½ million dollars or over Rs. 2 crores and odd as the capital of the IFC and we expect to get some return or some advantage. The maximum that can be given to one industry is Rs. 25 lakhs. Does anybody believe that Rs. 25 lakhs would be a big assistance to any of the big industries that really matter? Somebody spoke of Tatas being assisted by the IFC. Is it seriously contended that Rs. 25 lakhs, which is the maximum investment that IFC can make, would materially help the Tatas? I seriously ask the Government whether the game is worth the candle. The candle is far too costly compared to the game.

The hon. Minister has also not replied to one point, which is very important. We are giving them diplomatic privileges of all kinds, immunity from check by customs officials, immunity of assets from seizure, immunity of archives and so on. Does not the Government think it desirable to modify the terms of the agreement or at least insert some proviso that if in the interest of national security the Government thinks that a search must be made of the assets, account books and documents of the company, the Government should be able to do so? In times of emergency, in the interest of national security, the Government should be able to look into the archives of the Corporation. Why not have such a proviso here that in times of emergency, the provision that "the archives of the Corporation shall be inviolable" shall not apply?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Should such a check be by some other authority or by the customs?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: By Government itself. In times of national emergency, the Government must have power to say that a search must be made of the documents of the IFC.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: By this, are we precluding the Government from exercising other checks?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I do not follow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member says that in emergency, we might require a check on the archives to safeguard our security, and the Government should have the power to do so. Will it preclude the Government from exercising other checks?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The words used in section 5 are very dangerous. It says: "Immunity of Archives: The archives of the Corporation shall be inviolable". It is very dangerous.

So many dangerous concessions are being given, in return for what? A few industries here and there might get the maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs by way of participation from the IFC. Is that what we want? The hon. Minister has not understood the full implications of this Bill.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: When the hon. Minister was replying to the general discussion, I brought to his notice one aspect of the question. I read out from article 19:

"All citizens shall have the right—

(g) to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business."

Then clause (6) says:

"(6) Nothing in sub-clause (g) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevents the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of the general

public, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause and in particular, nothing in the said sub-clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it relates to, or prevent the State from making any law relating to—

(ii) the carrying on by the State or by a corporation owned or controlled by the State, of any trade, business, industry or service, whether to the exclusion, complete or partial, of citizens or otherwise."

This means that so far as the fundamental rights are concerned, we do not confer absolute rights on the citizens of India. We also reserve to the State or to any corporation owned or controlled by the State rights in particular trade, business or industry, like shipping or defence weapons or implements. There are some other kinds of trade and business also in which the State only can perform these functions and a private person cannot.

The words in section 1 of Article III of the Schedule are:

"The existence of a government or other public interest in such an enterprise shall not necessarily preclude the Corporation from making an investment therein."

I understand that this Corporation is invested with a super-right, so that even when the Government does not want it to come in, still it can come in. I find in the agreement itself, there is a clause in which some right is given to the Government. Section 3 says that the Corporation shall not finance an enterprise in the territories of any member if the member objects to such financing, which means our Government have a right to object to the financing of the IFC. So far so good.

At the same time, in one of the clauses of the agreement it is said

that all these matters shall be decided by the majority. Now, if the majority decides that the IFC shall enter into competition with the Government as regards shipping, defence implements, etc., what would happen then? If the parties to the agreement decide by a majority to interfere with the activities of any particular country, then they can interfere.

Attention has been drawn by Mr. Bharucha to section 5. May I draw your attention to section 4? It says:

"Property and assets of the Corporation, wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall be immune from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation or any other form of seizure by executive or legislative action."

To my mind, this is too much. A person may be indulging in smuggling activities or doing certain other things which should not be allowed, so far as the security of the country is concerned. If our Government wants by executive or legislative action to seize the property of such a person or to search his assets, it cannot do so. The powers of the Government have been taken away here. I do not want that. So far as Government is concerned, it should have the final authority in all these matters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has referred to smuggling. Would any property carried by a person employed in the Corporation, the Industrial Finance Corporation, also have these immunities? Section 4 refers to the properties and assets of the Corporation, wherever located and by whomsoever held. If some person is moving about or going from one place to another, would he be carrying the property?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: So far as the property of the Corporation is concerned, that is a different matter. I quite see that the Corpora-

tion will not be able to own such properties which are not conducive to the safety of the country, in accordance with the provisions made by the Corporation itself. But now persons are also immune from search etc. We are giving them immunity from search etc. Many of the officers of the Corporation are immune from search etc. We find that even in the case of diplomatic employees there is some discretion given to the officer to search those persons; even persons coming under the diplomatic service are sometimes searched.

So, my humble submission is that there should be some provision of law that so far as the legislative and executive actions of the Government are concerned they should not come within the operation of this agreement. I am only anxious that Government themselves may not be told by the IFC employees 'all right, don't poke your nose in our business or make a search'. Now, suppose a person is carrying a weapon. Now, in the modern world we do not know what kinds of weapons are coming into existence. There may be a time weapon which may explode after one year. A person may be carrying one such weapon. After one year, anything can happen.

Then, after all, the government of this country has got the paramount right to do anything it pleases. If it is taken away by the agreement, I am not in favour of it. I am sure that other countries also would not like it. They will also adopt the same attitude, so far as this Corporation is concerned. Our Government should say to this Corporation that they should change the rule so that the legislative and executive action of the Government is immune from the operation of this Act. The government of every country should have this power. Otherwise, it will be really denying the sovereign right of every country. The fact that we are parties to this agreement should not make us allergic to our rights as a country. Therefore, I would request

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

the hon. Minister to kindly look into the agreement from this point of view and see that changes are made in it, which will be to the benefit of not only this country but also other countries. That is all what I want to say.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: The immunity is not for the individuals concerned. This immunity is for the official discharge of their duties. For things done in their individual capacity they will be subject to our law.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Panditji was speaking about section 8 also. Employees also have their privileges.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That is true. But this will not apply to things done in their individual capacity. This will apply only to their official discharge of duties. You cannot slap anybody in the street and then say "I want immunity". That is done in his individual capacity, and he is subject to the law of the country.

Then, this Corporation is operating in 55 countries. We must remember that there are varieties of Government. We do not want the governments also to interfere or embarrass the Corporation in its normal functions in those countries. If any government can search these things, then it will embarrass them and put a stop to their activities. So, it is a sort of self-denying ordinance. There are governments and governments and we must see that, as far as possible, they also do not come into the picture.

Then, we have given these concessions to other international organisations. Nothing has happened, though we have given them these concessions. If they do any mischief, we can say that they are *persona non grata*. Therefore, there is nothing special in these immunities.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I had spoken at an earlier stage of the proceedings and normally I would not think of speaking again but I feel that we ought to register a very stern protest at the manner in which the Government has proceeded with this piece of legislation. I cannot quite understand how the Schedule, including the passages from certain articles of the agreement, is now proposed by Government to become part of the law of our country. I cannot go into details. Sufficient arguments have been put forward by speakers who have taken part in the debate before me, and I was very happy when my hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, pointed out how, basically speaking, certain sovereign rights of an expanding economy in our country, an economy which is trying to develop in the socialist direction, has been attacked and overcome by the instrumentality of this particular legislation.

I cannot understand why in the year of grace 1958 we should have to

depend on whatever assistance might be forthcoming from an organisation like the International Finance Corporation. We know very well how these organisations function. I do not wish to go into any detail about the activities of the World Bank. But it is a matter of record that whenever the World Bank have assisted the public sector they have interfered, as far as the ascertainment of the priorities is concerned. In regard to the Damodar Valley Corporation, we know it as a matter of fact that the construction work of the Bokaro Thermal Station was made in accordance with the direction of the World Bank and even a contract was given to the Kuljean Corporation of the United States because the World Bank insisted that it should be done. If in regard to the public sector, organisations like the World Bank can behave in this fashion, surely their auxiliary in the private sector, the International Finance Corporation, will follow suit. There is no doubt about that.

So far 55 countries have joined the Organisation. But their eye is on the under-developed countries—my hon. friend, the Minister, knows it very well. As far as the record of work done so far is concerned, they have gone to the Latin American countries. They have gone to Chile and Mexico and they have tried to introduce certain features in the economy of those countries which would make it impossible for anything like socialist development there. We here in this country are supposedly trying to build a socialistic pattern of society and we are going to depend upon whatever generous assistance is going to be forthcoming from the International Finance Corporation and we are going to give officers of this Corporation such privileges and immunities as can hardly be conceived of in any context of national sovereignty.

This is a pernicious piece of legislation and the Schedule which we have just passed in this House with shame includes certain items which surely

should not find a place on the statute-book. This is the kind of legislation which we have to oppose with all the strength at our command. I know the brute majority is on the side of the Minister and he would requisition that majority in order to pass this Bill. But I am equally sure that if today or tomorrow the hon. Minister tries to convince his own party about the rightness of this particular legislation, even there he would have to bow down to the public opinion of this country. They will certainly not stomach the kind of legislation which he has had the temerity to put before the House. We will pass it, no doubt, but we want to register our protest at the insolence of the Government in proposing this kind of legislation in the year of grace 1958.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: I am sorry, my hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee, when referring to the simple fact.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has only lodged a protest.

16 hrs.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: The simple fact remains that it is not a matter of shame that such a piece of legislation has come or is going to be passed. The matter of shame is that we have 320 calories in the diet of our people. The calories ordinarily required are over 1400, even when one remains sitting or is lying down. The poorest countries have 2,000 calories, the middle-class countries have 1,800 calories and the upper-class countries, which is the dreamland of my hon. friend's aspirations, have got 3,500 calories. So, to talk in the interest or in the language of a country with 3,500 calories for its citizens and to bring that into consideration as against the interests of the people who are getting only 320 calories is not good logic. Shame lies in what standard of living an average Indian has, what food he has got, what employment he has got and how much clothing he has got.

[Pandit K. C. Sharma]

We have simply got political freedom. We have not got freedom from want. An Indian citizen with 320 calories in his food and almost naked passes as a specimen of shame and disgust before the people of the world. So, if this position can be improved by whatever means or mechanism, it is our sacred and religious duty to improve this state of affairs. It may not last longer and it should not. Therefore, if this is a mechanism which can help in the improvement of the standard of living of people, in giving some impetus and some help for the industrialisation of this country and in providing improvement, I stand for it. Mere logic and mere doctrine does not help. Human life is complex and much more complex is national life. Therefore, we should stand for a speedy improvement of industrialisation, for greater employment and for much higher standard of living, at least an acceptable standard of living, for our people. From this viewpoint I support the measure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If Shri Dasappa particularly wants, he might have his say.

Shri Dasappa: I do not want to enter into the general arguments advanced by my hon. friend, Professor Mukerjee, in launching his protest against the enactment of this measure.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Are you making a counter-protest?

Shri Dasappa: I have already said what I wanted to say about it. What I want to say just now is that this is an international corporation.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): It is for the first time now that he has known this.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): We owe him a vote of thanks for pointing out this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even those things that may be known have sometimes to be said.

Shri Dasappa: This point, I am afraid, my hon. friends there have not kept in their view when they launched their criticism. Is it possible, I ask even the worst critic on the other side, that in an international corporation each country can have its own laws which differ from the laws of that corporation? That is exactly the thing to which my hon. friends are referring. I can understand if they say that this International Finance Corporation does no good to us at any rate, leave alone other countries, and they may all be a set of unpatriotic people who have fallen victims to the machinations of some nations. But even granting that they have all the wisdom in the world, is it right for us, having become members of that Corporation, to seek or attempt to have separate laws other than what they have laid down for all the member nations who are going to join the agreement? That is what my hon. friend, Shri Bharucha was thinking of—this amendment to clause 3, with reference to the notification to be issued in consonance with the modifications that may be adopted by the Corporation at the other end, i.e., at the headquarters. The idea is that it must be duly notified in India by means of a proper notification. It is perfectly right that the Parliament should be made aware of such changes as there may be in the Schedule or as may be effected by the Corporation itself, but can we go further and say that it is open for the Parliament to modify the Schedule in such manner as it suits us which is something inconsistent with the modifications affected by the Corporation itself? I want the hon. Minister also to see what a situation we will be landing ourselves in if we say that the Schedule will be amended in a manner different from what the Corporation itself has done by virtue of an agreed solution there or by a

majority for which the agreement itself provides. I am afraid that that is a thing which the Parliament cannot do. But if the Parliament's sovereignty is concerned, it is concerned in this, viz., that if the Parliament thinks that this agreement is working to the detriment of the nation or if some clause in the Schedule is amended in a manner which would not be to the interests of this nation, the Parliament has a perfect right to call upon the Government to withdraw from this.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That we shall do by notification.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Where any change is made and is not approved by the Parliament, certainly that would mean the withdrawal of our country from that participation.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: For this a notification has to be issued.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what the hon. Member has said.

Shri Dasappa: Your interpretation on the consequences that might flow may be perfectly correct, but I say that the right course and the most straight forward and the most honourable course would be, to withdraw from the Corporation and not to suggest an amendment. Parliament has a perfect right when it comes to the conclusion that this agreement is not working to the benefit of this nation to call upon the Government to withdraw from the Corporation.

Shri A. C. Guha rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has spoken in the beginning.

Shri A. C. Guha: I won't take more than five minutes. I want to say something simply because I have been provoked by the speeches of some hon. members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already overdrawn on the time. The hon. Minister.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Sir, Professor Mukerjee has raised very fundamental issues. Perhaps, he is suggesting that we should withdraw from some of these international organisations. We have taken foreign assistance in the postulation of our Second Five-Year Plan itself. I do not know whether he is now trying to attack the Second Plan, possibly with some foreign assistance element also. Therefore, I do not think that we can agree to that policy now.

We have been borrowing and we are not afraid of borrowing, whether it is American money or it is Russian money. We are strong enough to resist all these machinations of the power blocs and in our developing economy some foreign assistance is necessary. That is what is being postulated in the Second Plan. Therefore, we need not apprehend that something is going to happen and we are going to be dictated by other power blocks and we will be absolutely at the mercy of those people. We do not apprehend any of those difficulties. As long as we can we shall certainly be there and try to get assistance from this international organisation. So, I cannot accede to his argument at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

Several Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will please say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the 'Ayes' have it. The motion is adopted.

Some Hon. Members: The Noes have it.

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 112; Noes 25.

Division No. 6]

AYES

16. 11 hrs]

Achal Singh, Seth
Achar, Shri
Agadi, Shri
Ajit Singh, Shri
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Anirudh Sinha, Shri
Arumugham, Shri R. S.
Ayyakannu, Shri
Banerji, Dr. R.
Barmen, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhagat, Shri D. R.
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bidari, Shri
Birendra Singhji, Shri
Bose, Shri
Brahm Perkaash, Ch.
Chandak, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chavda, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Shree Narayan
Dasappa, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gackwad, Shri Fatesingh Rao
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ganpati Kum, Shri
Ghare, Shri A. V.
Ghosh, Shri M. K.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Hanada, Shri Subodh
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jain, Shri M. C.
Jargde, Shri
Jhulan Sinha, Shri

Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Jinachandran, Shri
Kalika Singh, Shri
Karmarkar, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Khedkar, Dr. G. B.
Khawja, Shri Jamal
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishna Rao, Shri M. V.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lahiri, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. C.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Manaan, Shri
Mandal, Dr. Pushupati
Manjula Devi, Shrimati
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur, Shri M. D.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Shri R. R.
Morarka, Shri
Murmu, Shri Paika
Naldurgker, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Pande, Shri C. D.
Pangarkar, Shri
Panno Lal, Shri
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patel, Shri Maniben
Pillai, Shri Thanu
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajiah, Shri
Ramananda Tirtha, Swami
Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.

Ranbir Singh, Ch.
Rane, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Rangarao, Shri
Rao, Shri Hanumanth
Rao, Shri Jaganatha.
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Reddy, Shri Rami
Reddy, Shri Viswanatha
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rungsung Suissa, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sanganna, Shri
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Selku, Shri
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shrinati Jayaben
Shankurajia, Shri
Sharma, Pandit K. C.
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Siddananiappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri H. P.
Singh, Shri M. N.
Sinha, Shri B. P.
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Siva, Dr. Gangadhara
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tariq, Shri A. M.
Tewari, Shri Dwarkanath
Thirumala Rao, Shri
Vedakumari, Kumari M.
Venkatesubbiah, Shri

NOES

Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Broj Raj Singh, Shri
Chakravarty, Shrimati Reiu
Chaudhuri, Shri T. K.
Gackwad, Shri B. K.
Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo
Ghose, Shri Subman

Imam, Shri Mohamed
Jadhav, Shri
Kodiyar, Shri
Majhi, Shri R. C.
Manay, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nath Pai, Shri
Nayar, Shri V. P.

Patil, Shri Balasaheb
Pillai, Shri Anthony
Rao, Shri D. V.
Reddy, Shri Nagi
Salunke, Shri Balasaheb
Somule, Shri H. N.
Soren, Shri
Tangamani, Shri

The motion was adopted.

16.14 hrs.

**SUPREME COURT JUDGES (CON-
DITIONS OF SERVICE) BILL**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to regulate certain conditions of service of the judges of the Supreme Court, be taken into consideration."

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): The hon. Minister may wait for the exodus.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Those who have to go may move out quietly without disturbing others.

Shri Datar: I need not wait for their going.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no.

Shri Datar: As you are aware, before the Constitution, we had the Federal Court as the highest court in India, of course, subject to the Privy Council then. When the Constitution was framed and when it was inaugurated, provision was made in article 124 that there shall be a Supreme Court of India. As you are aware, in Schedule II, Part, D some provisions were made regarding the salaries to be paid to the Supreme Court Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court. In respect of certain matters, as for example, leave, pensions and certain other matters, provision was made in article 125 clause 2 to the following effect:

"(2) Every Judge shall be entitled to such privileges and allowances and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension as may from time to time be determined by or under law made by Parliament and until so determined, to such privileges, allowances and rights as are specified in the Second Schedule."

[**PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA** in the Chair.]

16.16 hrs.

This is the position that was created under the Constitution. Now, about eight years have elapsed and a considerable amount of experience has been gathered. It is considered desirable that in respect of certain aspects of this question, namely, leave of absence, pensions and certain other conditions of service, we should have a law made by Parliament. That is the reason why this Bill has been placed before this hon. House.

In respect of all these three subjects, I should briefly point out what the present position is under the Constitution and the need that has arisen for making some changes in the Schedule. It has been pointed out that leave can be granted to a Judge of the Supreme Court on medical certificate for a maximum period of six months and while he is on such leave, his pay or his allowances would be Rs. 1110 per mensem. Then, he can also go on leave otherwise than on medical certificate. There also, the total period was specified as six months and he would be entitled to get the same leave allowance, namely Rs. 1110 per mensem. There might arise certain other circumstances when he would have to go on leave otherwise than under the two categories of leave which have been referred to by me just now. Technically it is called, for the sake of convenience, as extraordinary leave. In the case of extraordinary leave which a Judge of the Supreme Court can take, a condition has been laid down that the total amount of such leave shall not exceed six months. In this particular case, inasmuch as he is going on leave as an extraordinary measure, he will not be entitled to any leave allowance at all. These three conditions so far as the rules relating to leave were there.

I may also here refer to the fact that in respect of the High Court Judges,

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

[Shri Datar]

conditions of service, an Act was passed by Parliament known as the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act. That was passed in 1954. Certain advantages or concessions were given to the High Court Judges. That Act is still in force. It has been duly re-adapted so far as the conditions consequent on the re-organisation of States are concerned. Therefore, in respect of the High Court Judges, we have got the Act of 1954, which we propose to amend in certain respects and a Bill in that respect will be considered by this hon. House immediately after this present item. Therein, we have followed a certain principle so far as the granting of leave is concerned. All the terms therein are fairer so far as High Court Judges are concerned than what they were in respect of the Supreme Court Judges. There, a system was followed and all that we have done in the present case is to take over that system and make it applicable to the Supreme Court Judges with a few minor changes here and there. The policy or the practice that was followed there was this. Leave was to be calculated in terms of leave on half allowance. That was merely a technical circumstance. It does not in any way make any particular concessions. What was done was, a leave account was maintained, and to the credit certain periods of leave were entered, and to the debit certain periods of leave which he took were also mentioned.

I would point out that so far as the credit side is concerned, it has now been laid down that in respect of the Supreme Court Judges also there shall be a leave account, and the highest amount of leave to which a Judge of the Supreme Court will be entitled will be one-fourth of the actual period of service; but we have laid down a further condition or restriction according to which the aggregate amount of leave will not exceed three years on the whole. Therefore, following a certain principle, this will be to the credit of the Supreme Court Judge.

Then, so far as the taking of leave is concerned, certain rules have been laid down, and they are being adopted here. It has been stated that leave on full pay—I may also point out here for the sake of facility of understanding that leave on full pay is naturally double the leave on half pay; that is the only way in which leave was reckoned in Government records—can be enjoyed during the whole period by the Supreme Court Judge, but it should not exceed $1/24$ of the total of the actual period of service. This has been laid down because here in this case you will find certain financial results follow, and we are giving better conditions under these rules which apply to the High Courts. Therefore, it has been stated that leave on full allowance during the whole period shall not exceed $1/24$ of the actual period of service, and the maximum amount of leave that can be taken at one time with full allowance would be five months and not more. Leave on half allowance would be 16 months.

Subject to the three or four conditions that I have pointed out, a Judge of the Supreme Court—naturally it includes also the Chief Justice—would be entitled to take leave on this leave account, subject to what is on the credit side of the leave account. But sometimes it happens that a Judge might be appointed, and actually on the particular date he may not have the required leave to his credit, but he has to go on leave. Under the circumstances—there is a similar provision already—in this Bill it has been provided that in excess of the leave then available to the Judge of the Supreme Court, it would be open to give him two periods of leave. One would be on medical grounds. So far as medical grounds are concerned, the actual period has not been mentioned, but I may point out that in respect of these leaves which he can take in excess of what is due to him under the leave account, the maximum that has been laid down above in the three or four principles that I have mentioned has

to be accepted. That means the maximum cannot in any case be exceeded, subject to his being entitled to leave under the rules that I have pointed out in respect of his whole period. It would be open to him to take leave, to ask for leave, even in excess of the leave to which he is entitled at the time of asking for that leave. Oftentimes, after a year or so, or after two or three years, when the leave has not increased in the credit side to the extent necessary, it might be difficult for him to go on leave. Under the circumstances, it has been considered equitable that he ought to be able to go on leave, but one or two restrictions have been laid down.

Even though leave can be granted to him in excess of leave to his credit, it is necessary that there must be an expectation that he would be returning to his service and after return would be earning the leave, as pointed out by me above according to the general rules that we have laid down. That also has been laid down.

In the latter case, six months period has been laid down so far as such leave on grounds other than medical are concerned. So far as medical grounds are concerned, naturally it is a matter beyond his control. If he is suffering from any malady, then you cannot lay down any particular period for him to go on leave, and therefore no particular period has been laid down, but it has been made clear that the maximum that he is entitled to under the rules that I have mentioned has to be maintained in all cases. He cannot exceed the maximum. This is what we have done.

One more point may also be noted in this connection. While carrying on the performance of his duties, or as a result of the performance of his duties, sometimes there happen unfortunate circumstances, and then there might be an accident, there might be an injury. The injury may or may not be serious, but it becomes necessary for him to take what is known as disability leave, and we have got also

disability pensions, and certain pensions allowed to the heirs or dependants of the man in case as a result of this injury the man actually dies. So, certain further provisions have been made in respect of pension.

But here I may point out that we have already rules under the Government of India, and I believe in some of the States at least, according to which when a man suffers from a disability or has certain injuries of a fairly serious character and has to go on leave, certain equitable considerations ought to be taken into account and such leave ought also to be given to him. Provision has been made for such leave as also for payment of pension or gratuity or compensation, as I have mentioned. In all these cases, the underlying principle should be understood. Suppose unfortunately an officer—in this particular case, a Judge of the Supreme Court—suffers from certain injuries while carrying on his duties or in certain cases as a result of carrying on the performance of his duties.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Let us have an example of that.

Shri Datar: A provision for that has also been made.

Then you are entitled to know what would be the amount that would be given to a Judge while he is on leave. In the case of extraordinary leave, the point has been maintained that he will not be entitled to any leave allowance at all, but where he is entitled to leave allowance, either full or half allowance, certain principles have been laid down. The former rule that was accepted was that in all these cases, whenever he went on leave, either on medical grounds or on grounds other than medical, he was given Rs. 1,100 per mensem. In all these cases you will kindly understand that it would not be proper to give him full pay in all cases. This rule has to be amended to a certain extent. When, for example, a Judge of the Supreme Court will be going on

[Shri Datar]

leave with full allowance, a modification has to be made, according to which for the first 45 days of his leave on full allowance, he will get the pay he was drawing then. So, 45 days is the period in respect of which he will be entitled to the actual pay that he was drawing month by month when he went on leave. We have got a similar provision in the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, where the actual pay is given for one month. But, here, out of consideration for the judges of the highest judicature in India, we have increased the period to 45 days. After 45 days, if he is on leave on full allowance, then he would be getting only Rs. 2220 per month. You are aware that the Supreme Court judges are now getting Rs. 4000 p.m. The Chief Justice of India gets Rs. 5000. Provision in this behalf has been made in the Second Schedule of the Constitution itself. But when, for example, they go on leave, even on full pay leave, it was considered that the whole pay should not be given to them for the entire period of leave; for 45 days, the actual pay is given; thereafter, until the period of the full pay leave is exhausted, they would be getting Rs. 2220 per month. In respect of leave on half pay, they would be getting half of this amount, namely Rs. 1110. That has been provided for.

Then, you will find that so far as the leave benefits are concerned, we have liberalised them to a certain extent. I shall point out also why it was considered advisable to have them liberalised. One reason was that they should be brought on the same footing or on a par with the concessions or benefits which have been extended to the High Court Judges in the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act of 1954. That was the first reason. There was also another reason. As you are aware, oftentimes, in the course of discussions in Parliament, some hon. Members had mentioned the fact that the vacation for the Supreme Court Judges was very

long. We took up this question with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and I am happy to point out that the total period of these long vacations has been brought down considerably. I may point out how the total period of these vacations has been brought down substantially from what it was in the days of the Federal Court. In the Federal Court, we find that in 1950, the total vacation that they had was about four months. For four months in the year there was this long vacation, plus a small vacation in the course of the year.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur):
Then, there was not enough work.

Shri Datar: Whatever it is, four months was the highest period of vacation so far as the Federal Court was concerned. In 1950, when the Supreme Court was established, naturally, of their own accord, by means of what is called voluntary surrender, they reduced this period of vacation to 3½ months. In 1957, it was further brought down to three months. And I am happy to point out that now it has been agreed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court that it shall be only ten weeks. Thus, from four months, we have cut it down to ten weeks. So, you will find that that is a very important circumstance, so far as this question is concerned.

I may also point out in this connection that the number of actual working days has increased to a large extent. Under these circumstances, the question arose as to whether in view of the fact that there was an increase in the number of working days and a decrease in the period of the vacations, we should do something by way of justice to the judges of the Supreme Court. Therefore, we took this into account. And already, we had the practice followed in respect of the High Court Judges. So, we have brought the conditions on a line with those in respect of the High Court Judges.

In respect of pensions, we have not departed very materially from the conditions that already exist. In respect of this, all that we have done is to fix a minimum pension. Under certain circumstances, a judge is appointed, and in a short period, suppose, he reaches the age of 65 or he has to retire. In such a case, the question arose as to what pension should be given to them. In respect of the High Court Judges, Parliament was pleased to accept the principle that when a permanent judge was appointed, and not merely an acting or additional judge, then, whatever might be the number of days for which he was in service, irrespective of the actual period of work, a minimum of pension of Rs. 6000 per year should be given to a High Court Judge on his retiring or ceasing to be a member of the Bench. In this case also, we have laid down a minimum pension, and the figure is put down at Rs. 7500 per year. For pension over and above Rs. 7500 per year, the number of years for which they work has been taken into account. We have got the Schedule in this respect, which has been divided into three parts, one in respect of the Chief Justice, another in respect of Judges who are members of the Indian Civil Service, and the third one in respect of judges other than those who are members of the Indian Civil Service or who were servants under either the Central Government or the State Governments. In respect of each category, we have laid down the principle that has to be followed as to how the amount of pension has got to be increased. We have laid down a maximum in respect of the Chief Justice, that it shall not be more than Rs. 28000 per year. So far as the other judges of the Supreme Court are concerned, it has to be Rs. 20000.

The House will find from the various parts of the schedule, that even in respect of the ICS judges of the Supreme Court the principle has been laid down that they would get the benefits to which they are entitled as members of the Indian Civil Service plus an

additional pension for each completed year of service, so as to bring it more or less in line with the pensions that are being offered to other judges who are not members of the ICS; there also, the principle has been laid down that in no case shall the highest amount of pension payable to a member of the ICS who is a judge of the Supreme Court exceed Rs. 20000 per year. So far as these points are concerned, you will find that we have followed a principle which is not very different from what was there already, but we have laid down certain principles now, and those principles are of a fairly satisfactory character.

In respect of other facilities such as medical facilities or travelling allowances whenever they go on duty etc. proper rules will be made, and they will be placed before Parliament, and they will be open to the scrutiny of the hon. Members of both Houses and for such consideration as they desire to bestow upon them.

So, these are the various points that have been discussed, and certain principles have been laid down. I am quite confident that taking the Bill as a whole, we have tried to do justice to their legitimate claims. We have also stated in respect of the actual period of vacations that that is a question which will be decided not by any particular provision in the Bill itself, but by rules, because, so far as these matters are concerned, it would be more in keeping with the dignity of the High Court as also the Supreme Court that these questions are decided by agreement and they form part of the rules which can be made.

Under article 145 of the Constitution, it is open to the Supreme Court to make such rules with the approval of the President. Similarly, it is also possible to fix the total period of vacation or vacations, as the case may be, at a certain figure by means of these rules. Naturally these rules will have to be subject to the approval of the President. Therefore,

[Shri Datar]

so far as all these rules are concerned, there can be no difficulty whatsoever.

I have dealt with the main provisions. It is not necessary for me to deal with other provisions because they are either already under Part D of the Second Schedule of the Constitution or have been borrowed or adopted from the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act.

Thus you will find that we have tried to make it as fair and up-to-date as possible and we are giving fairly satisfactory conditions of service to the Judges who constitute the highest judiciary in the land. I am quite confident that this hon. House will find it possible to accord their full approval to the provisions of the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to regulate certain conditions of service of the Judges of the Supreme Court be taken into consideration."

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): On a point of information, Sir.

Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan): On a point of order, Sir.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I wanted information first.

Mr. Chairman: Let the point of order be heard first.

Shri Subiman Ghose: This Bill infringes some of the provisions of the Constitution and is in excess of the jurisdiction conferred on Parliament by the Constitution. I shall develop my point and place certain things for your appreciation.

An Hon. Member: How long will he take?

Shri Subiman Ghose: As long as merit demands.

This Bill is based on article 125(2) of the Constitution and Part D of the Second Schedule thereof. Article 125 (2) says:

"Every Judge shall be entitled to such privileges and allowances and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension as may from time to time be determined by or under law made by Parliament...."

According to clause 16 of the Bill,

"Extraordinary pensions and gratuities may be granted to a Judge under such circumstances and on such scales as may be prescribed."

That is we have been left to grope hopelessly in the dark as to what will be the extraordinary pensions and gratuities. Be that as it may, when article 125(2) says that there should be legislation touching every Judge, this Bill makes a discrimination between Judge and Judge. Extraordinary pensions and gratuities may be granted to a Judge. Therefore, it makes a discrimination and infringes article 14 of the Constitution.

Secondly, article 125(2) says that Parliament shall decide the allowances and pension. But 'pension' does not mean extraordinary pension or gratuity. Therefore, we are going to legislate in excess of the jurisdiction conferred on us by article 125. These extraordinary pensions and gratuities—it first infringes....

Mr. Chairman: The words used in Article 125 are: 'shall be entitled to such privileges and allowances' as may be determined.

Shri Subiman Ghose: Every judge must be given that; such privileges and allowances should be given to every judge.

Mr. Chairman: So far as the gratuity is concerned....

Shri Subiman Ghose: Every judge shall be entitled to such privileges and allowance. Here it is not every judge.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member objects to the word gratuity as it is not included in article 125. I am pointing out that 'privileges' there will include gratuity or any other thing. The question will be whether gratuity is a privilege or not.

Shri Subiman Ghose: But nowhere has it been defined what is meant by privilege. We are going to speculate that privilege means gratuity.

Mr. Chairman: Is it the hon. Member's contention that the word 'privilege' should be used instead of the word 'gratuity'?

Shri Subiman Ghose: I submit that 'gratuity' should not have been used. And, I submit that if gratuity is to be given, that has to be given to every judge and not to a single judge.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indian): In exceptional circumstances.

Shri Subiman Ghose: But the Constitution does not say anything of exceptional circumstances. In that case, the Constitution should be amended.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Common-sense says so.

Shri Subiman Ghose: My first point is that it infringes article 14. The second is that it legislates in excess of the jurisdiction conferred by Parliament by article 125.

My third point is that we are giving this extraordinary pension and gratuity. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the Government of India is suing and is being sued by individuals. Under the law you know that Government cannot be treated differently. If extraordinary pension

and gratuity is to be given, it has to be decided by the Government of India and that will be holding out a bait or allurement to a person entrusted with the duty of meeting out equal justice between parties and it is against public policy. It will lead to corruption, nepotism and jobbery.

The next aspect that I come to is the definition of 'Chief Justice'. In the Second Schedule, Part D, 'Chief Justice' includes an acting Chief Justice. But here in the clause it means this.

"'Chief Justice' means the Chief Justice of India, but does not include an acting Chief Justice."

If the Constitution says that Chief Justice includes an acting Chief Justice, this Bill cannot say that the Chief Justice of India cannot mean an acting Chief Justice. I submit that we are going to legislate in restriction of a right of a person conferred on him by the Constitution.

Then, I draw your attention to another aspect, clause 12 of the Bill.

"The authority competent to grant or refuse leave to a Judge or to revoke or curtail the leave already granted to a Judge shall be the President who shall exercise the power after consultation with the Chief Justice."

In the Bill it has been defined that the Chief Justice does not include the acting Chief Justice. It is *persona designata*. But if the Chief Justice goes on leave whom will the President consult for granting leave, or refuse leave etc.?

Mr. Chairman: I thought the hon. Member was only raising a point of order. But he is going into the provisions of the Bill. If the hon. Member is not satisfied with the provisions of the Bill, he can certainly move amendments. This is not a point of order at all.

Shri Subiman Ghose: My submission is that the Bill as it stands becomes unworkable.

Mr. Chairman: But that is not a point of order at all. It is left to the hon. Members to correct the unworkability. Members are entitled to put in amendments. He has not done that, I believe. But he is going to make a speech. For this basis he wants to raise a point of order. If he wants to get a chance to speak he shall have it at the proper time. If he wants to raise any point of order, I will allow him to do that now.

Shri Subiman Ghose: My submission is this. If the Bill says that the President in consultation with the Chief Justice will grant leave or curtail leave or enhance the leave and it excludes as per the definition in the Bill the acting Chief Justice, the Bill is not in order. That is my point.

Mr. Chairman: I have pointed out that the provisions of the Bill are before the House. Any hon. Member who says that it is not workable or there is some difficulty in any of the sections he has the right and duty to put in amendments and make it workable. I thought that he was going to raise some constitutional point of order. If there is any point of order, I will allow him.

Shri Nath Pal: Sir, if you rule there was no point of order, why should he be given a chance to speak? (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: He says he wants to raise some points of order. Has he exhausted them?

Shri Subiman Ghose: I may refer you to clause 11(2) of the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is not referring to any point of order. I take it he has exhausted his point of

order. His point of order that clause 15 refers to particular Judges—with reference to that I would just point out to him that it is not discriminatory at all; it refers to all Judges, whoever those Judges are in particular conditions and they are similarly treated. So, there is no point of order in regard to that.

Similarly, in regard to the other point relating to gratuity, pension, etc. the point will be for the House to decide whether this is covered by the word 'privilege' or not. Whenever these points of order are raised, the practice of the House has been clear. The Chair does not take the responsibility of deciding the point by itself, it leaves it to be decided by the House. If the hon. Member likes, he can convert all the hon. Members to his point of view that a certain provision or the bill is unconstitutional and the House has a right to throw out the Bill. So, this point will be considered by the whole House at the time when the motion for the third reading is made. Now, Shri Frank Anthony.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, this Bill has been allotted only 2½ hours. The hon. Minister has taken about 30—40 minutes for his opening remarks. Possibly, he will take one hour for reply in view of the complicated issues which will be raised. We will hardly get about 30 minutes. So, the time may please be extended by at least another two hours.

Mr. Chairman: The Business Advisory Committee fixed 2½ hours and even the motions for reference to the Select Committee have not been made. This is not the proper time to consider this. We shall see as the discussion proceeds. If the time is insufficient the Chair will certainly extend the time . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Nath Pal: Half of the time would be taken by him.

Mr. Chairman: It is better that he has made a detailed statement. Had he not made that detailed statement, the matters would not have been so clear and we would have been in the dark—(Interruptions). **Shri Frank Anthony:**

Shri Frank Anthony: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of **Shri Datar, Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri Naushir Bharucha, Shri Mahanty, Shri Heda, Shri Jaigal Singh, Shri Hem Barua, Shri M. R. Krishna, Shri Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri Barrow, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Shrimati Manjula Devi, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, Shri Nathwani and the Mover.**"

Shri V. P. Nayar: All the jurists have been included:

Mr. Chairman: He may kindly pass on that list of names to me.

Shri Frank Anthony: I have only got this rough copy; you will not be able to make anything out of it.

Mr. Chairman: Is it an imperfect list?

Shri Frank Anthony: You will not be able to read my hand writing.

Mr. Chairman: Unless I have a complete list with me, how can I place the motion before the House?

Shri Frank Anthony: I have given the names to one of the members of the Secretariat.

Mr. Chairman: He can pass on whatever he has, so that it may be typed and got ready.

Shri Frank Anthony: All right.

Mr. Chairman: He may now speak on his motion.

Shri Frank Anthony: **Mr. Chairman.** Sir, I feel that although the hon. Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs sought in his paraphrase of the Bill to make it appear to be innocuous, the Bill, in fact, has very special significance not only for this House but for the country, and that is why I am anxious that the Government agree to refer this Bill to a Select Committee.

I feel that we have to assess with the most anxious care the conditions of service which we accord to the Judges of our highest court. We know that the Judges occupy a pivotal position in our democratic set-up. Somebody has referred to them, quite rightly, as the cornerstone in the arch of democracy. Our Constitution and not the House is supreme. Our Judges of the Supreme Court are the custodians not only of the Constitution but, I believe, they are the custodians, in the final analysis, of the Rule of Law and of the democratic freedom of the individual.

I am aware, Sir, that we should as far as possible not draw our judiciary into any unnecessary political controversy; but I feel that it is not only the right but the duty of the Members of this House to ensure conditions to all our Judges, more especially to our Supreme Court Judges, that will enable them to function in an atmosphere which is congenial to their supreme trust as the interpreters of the Constitution.

I do not propose to indulge in any homily as to the kind of social milieu in which I would like our Judges and our Supreme Court Judges to function, but I do feel that as one of the principal bulwarks of democracy we should not apply the yardsticks which we may apply ordinarily to the administration or even to the members of the Government.

I feel that the salaries—my hon. friend the Minister may say that the salaries have already been prescribed

Bill

[Shri Frank Anthony]

in the Constitution—of the Supreme Court Judges should be placed at a higher level than the salaries of any other functionaries in our governmental set-up. And I say this advisedly. One very good reason why we must have a certain high level of salary, higher than that given to any other government functionary, is because we are not attracting to the judiciary the best talent at the Bar. I know, those of us who practise know, that the best lawyers spurn offers of being elevated, as we choose to call it, to the Bench. I am aware that in one of our best High Courts when the Judgeship was vacant nine of the leading lawyers who were approached in turn refused it, and it had to go to the tenth, and not necessarily perhaps a tenth rate but, at any rate, a mediocre lawyer. When we remember that leading members of the Bar can still command princely incomes, it is not sufficient for us—some of us do, and I do not do it myself—to preach philosophy to them: "Service to the country". A man commanding a princely income is not at the end of his life going to accept elevation to the Bench which involves his income being reduced to one-third or one-fourth of his earning.

17 hrs.

My hon. friend would say that in the context of the resources of the country, Rs. 5,000 for the Chief Justice and Rs. 4,000 for the judges of the Supreme Court—these salaries—are adequate. I feel that, as I look at it, the salaries are inadequate. When I come to the pensions I will point out that they are not only inadequate but are grossly inadequate. So far as the Federal Court was concerned, we paid the Chief Justice of the Federal Court Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 7,500, Rs. 2,000 more than what we pay to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. We must remember this: that the duties of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court are infinitely more onerous than were

Federal Court. As we know, those of us who practise, the jurisdiction and the duties of the Supreme Court have been vastly increased. Yet, today, in this context of a fierce inflationary spiral where a rupee does not buy a quarter of what it bought in 1939, we still pay the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Rs. 2,000 less than what we were paying to the Chief Justice of the Federal Court.

Mr. Chairman: I believe the hon. Member will take some more time. He will resume his speech tomorrow. We now proceed to the half-hour discussion.

17.02 hrs.

*SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL
TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND GIRLS

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have raised this half-an-hour discussion arising out of certain questions which were answered on the floor of this House regarding an Act of Parliament which was passed about two or three years ago. This particular Act was passed by his House in 1956, and received the assent of the President on the 30th December, 1956. I think it was on the 1st May, 1958 that it was actually notified in the gazette, after about two long years. Immediately that happened, we found that right throughout India and especially in the big cities, singing and dancing girls were brought out on the streets in processions and demonstrations, protesting against the eviction laws, the punitive clauses, which have been passed by this House. What happened actually? The people were stirred to find out what actually had happened, and even more so when Ministers of State were found to be addressing meetings saying that actually these laws would not be implemented until the rehabilitation clauses were also put into force.

We find that in Calcutta, the *Hindustan Standard*, dated 3rd June

wrote an editorial under the caption "Too many laws," as follows:

"No less a person than the Union Minister for Law has publicly announced in Calcutta that the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act will not be enforced in West Bengal until the State Government was in a position to arrange the rehabilitation of all public women".

This, on the face of it, is a very reasonable statement to make, but from this emerges a very important point which has been also the subject-matter of another editorial. The editorial states thus:

"So many Acts of Parliament have been shelved likewise by the Executive in Free India that it is time to focus attention on the potentially dangerous implication of a possible divorce between Parliament and the Executive".

17.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

It also states: "...It looks like defiance, if not contempt of Parliament". These are the reasons which have prompted me to bring this discussion before Parliament.

For 2½ years, this law after being passed, was not actually notified by the State Governments. When it was actually notified, we find that all the punitive clauses are put into effect. As a matter of fact, the House knows that already this Act had actually incorporated certain very great weaknesses. One great weakness is that individual prostitution remains unpunished. It is not punishable and most fantastic arguments were set up by certain hon. Members in this House that such a thing cannot be eradicated. But what has happened as a result of that? We have seen that this poison has actually now spread out.

In the city of Calcutta, small restaurants are coming up where girls

are used as waitresses. On the face of it, it looks all right. Why should we not have new professions opened up for women? In Europe we find waitresses in all hotels and restaurants. But it is a very pitiable state of affairs in Calcutta. We find that young refugee girls, poverty-stricken girls, are being used as waitresses for purposes of immoral traffic. But it is very difficult to eradicate it, because immediately certain articles of the Constitution will be invoked and in any case, individual prostitution is not punishable.

The rehabilitative clauses were inserted by Parliament after a great deal of discussion, because we felt that this is a social problem, very difficult to eradicate. In the present set-up of things, many people believed it would be impossible to eradicate it. But we felt, after much thought and much experience of this work in the various States by various social welfare organisations as the Central Social Welfare Board and other women's organisations, like this. These are the words:

"Whilst we want to eradicate prostitution, we want to be kind to the prostitute. We have to show concern, the law must show concern, near tenderness, to the prostitute. That would set a corrective to the present negative approach to the whole problem."

That is why this law had put down very clearly that we have to set up protective homes and rehabilitation centres and only then the punitive clauses have some meaning. But what has happened? There was no hurry and for two and a half years they did absolutely nothing. Then the eviction clauses were put into effect. In Delhi in one of the red-light areas, the brothels were closed. In answer to a question, we were told:

"The Nari Niketan is being used for the present as a protective home. The number of arrests made for contravention of the provisions of this Act is 89 women and 45 men."

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

But these very women, not finding shelter, not finding any other mode of living, have migrated to the neighbouring areas of U.P. The U.P. Government have not yet, I believe, even framed the rules. They might have promulgated it by notification, but as far as I know, they have not even framed the rules. The West Bengal Government have promulgated the rules, but one of the clauses of the Act says that these rules are to be laid on the Table of the Legislature and the Legislature has to discuss these rules. But up till now nothing has been done, as far as I know, in my State Assembly.

We find that this evil, instead of being eradicated, has now gone underground. Even if these suffering women, who had been using prostitution as a profession, do not want to go back to it, where could they go, unless rehabilitation homes are set up? This is a very important point, which I want the House to consider. I want to know what is the jurisdiction of the Union Government, unless it sees that the laws passed by Parliament are implemented. We now see the ugly spectacle of Ministers saying in the Centre and the States, giving some excuses, that unless certain parts are implemented, even if a law is notified in the Gazette, that will remain a dead letter. That, I think, is a contempt of Parliament.

There is another aspect of this matter and it is this. Very large powers have been given to the magistracy and the police by this House. Actually, a magistrate can notify an area, expel women from that area and prevent them from coming back to that area without prior notice. The police can enter into houses without a warrant and make searches. All these very wide powers have been given to them. The only safeguard that we had suggested was that in every State, especially in the big cities, women social workers and

women who had social consciousness should be associated with the work of the police, both in the investigation stage as well as in the running of the homes. We had also suggested that the advisory committees which will have to be formed should consist mainly of women. I have very little time, because I know that many of the Members in this House would like to participate in this debate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In that case, she has to conclude now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am going to conclude.

There are many clauses which show that the appointment of special police officers has been suggested. At the same time, there was a suggestion that wherever practicable special women police should be appointed. That police should have the right to enter the houses. We have also suggested that women of the locality should also be there during the search. We had suggested that women social workers should be represented in the advisory committees. But, as far as I know, in no place has this been actively implemented. So far as Delhi State is concerned, there is some sort of an advisory board, but I know what is the work that they have done.

What I want this House to consider is: why is this not done? What is the reason? My charge against the government is that the government machinery is not at all interested in the eradication of this evil. Certain members of the government, may be certain section of the Government may be serious about it; but the Government as a whole is not serious about it. They do not have any faith in it and they are not making any efforts.

This has been brought up very glaringly recently by a startling document which has come to light in the State of West Bengal, and that is the report by Shri Nabagopal Das, ICS,

Special Officer, Anti-Corruption Department of West Bengal. This report is signed also by a Deputy Commissioner of the Enforcement Branch of the Calcutta Police and it is stated that it is a high Government document. It says that a high officer of the Government was using his premises in the Shivpur Botanical Gardens, also a Government garden, for building up a centre of prostitution. Not only that. An important official of the Government, a Joint Secretary of the West Bengal Government, two District Magistrates—we have given very large powers to the District Magistrates and to the Superintendents of Police—two Superintendents of Police of the Calcutta police, one Deputy Police Commissioner, one civil surgeon and one—I am ashamed to say that—ex-M.P. have been found guilty of actually visiting these places regularly; not only the private premises but even certain hotels in the Park Street area. It is a shameful document and it has been published in the biggest national papers. They have alleged that they have got a true copy of the document.

This is the reason why I think that even laws which we pass here cannot be implemented. It is not the impossibility of it but the lack of desire and the lack of faith that worries me. There is not only the negative quality of lack of faith and lack of desire, but there is the positive quality of actually participating in this evil, which has actually completely paralysed this machinery of Government.

* That is why I want an answer from the Union Ministry. When it is this Parliament that passes the law, I would like to know why it is that when it is published by a notification in the Gazette we do not see that it is implemented. Yet we find explanations and statements by the Ministers and Chief Minister saying that until we do certain things we cannot implement it. On the other hand we find that those very magistrates and those very Police officers, who have been given these

wide powers are actually in this sin
and in this whole corruption.

Shri V. P. Nayar rose—

Shri Tangamani rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may only ask a question or two.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): According to the replies given to various questions, it is almost certain that no provision exists today for the rehabilitation of these women. In view of that I want to know whether the hon. Law Minister, who addressed a meeting of public women as the chief guest of that meeting held on the 30th June, 1958, was justified in what he stated and also whether he was representing the Government's view when he said at that meeting of public women that they would be evicted without being offered alternative accommodation. Does it also mean that ignoring the directives of Parliament, Government does not enforce the Act, as it seems pretty certain from what has happened at that meeting in Calcutta?

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Sir, In the statement it was . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At least half the time be left for the reply. Therefore the question . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): After the hon. Minister's reply questions may be allowed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot give another opportunity to the hon. Minister to reply to those questions. Half of the time has already been taken.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement attached to Starred Question No. 111 it was stated that there are States, such as, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, Mysore and Punjab, where such rescue homes exist. What I would like to know is whether the number of rescue homes have increased in these States and whether other

[Shri Tangamani]

States have also got these rescue homes by this time. There is one more question that I would like to ask. In Madras there is a rescue home, Shri Sadana Rescue Home, whose capacity is 100 and the capacity of the Meenakshi Sadan Rescue Home in Madurai is 50. I would like to know whether it is only the capacity. How many people have been brought to these two homes?

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (भम्बाला) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि अभी जैसे सवाल उठाया गया, दिल्ली में भी यह कानून कुछ वर्षों से लागू हुआ पर हम यहां देखते हैं कि जब कोई ऐसी भगिनी बहिन पुलिस के पास खबर भेजती है कि मेरे ऊपर इस तरीके से प्रत्याचार हो रहा है और मुझको यहां से निकाला जाय तो हमारे यहां उस बहिन को निकालने का कोई कर्तई बन्दोबस्त नहीं होता है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहती हूँ कि उसके लिये क्या इंतजाम है? क्या आर्डिनरी जो प्रोसीज्योर है कानून में कि वह इतिला जाय, रिपोर्ट जाय फिर वह मजिस्ट्रेट के पास उसके लिये वारंट लेने के लिये जाय, इतना लम्बा चौड़ा तरीका अख्तियार किया जाता है और जो खबर ले कर जाते हैं उनको हैरेस किया जाना है और उनको वहां से निकालने का कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं होता है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या इसके लिये कोई ऐसा स्पेशल इंतजाम है जिसकी कि रू से जब कोई इस तरह का खत किसी पुलिस अफसर या किसी एथोरिटी के पास पहुंचे, तो उस बहिन को जो मुसीबत में है उसको निकालने का कोई फ़ौरी बन्दोबस्त हो सके। उसको निकालने का कोई बन्दोबस्त होता है या नहीं?

मेरे देखने में यह आया है कि उसको निकालने के पहले पुलिस अपनी राय कायम करती है कि वह कौन है, कैसी है और कैसे

पहुंची है और पुलिस कई दफा तो यह कह देती है कि वह खराब है, वहां से वे निकलना ही नहीं चाहती है और वह झूठ कहती है और इस तरह उनको निकालने का कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं होता है

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्या को केवल सवाल करना था, कोई स्पीच नहीं देनी थी।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : कानून लागू हो जाने के बाद भी वहां आश्रय देने के बलावा उनको निकालने को भी क्या कोई स्पेशल मशीनरी है या नहीं, यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ।

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Goalpara): When the hon. Law Minister himself admits that eradication of immoral traffic cannot be done unless rehabilitation is taken up, may I know what steps are being taken for the rehabilitation of these women?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): May I speak for only five minutes before my colleague replies?

I have not been keeping very well but still since this question has come up and reference has been made to certain observations that I have made to which I still stick, I have come.

The Act has to be analysed carefully. It contains, broadly speaking, two sets of provisions. The first set concerns itself with punishment of those who lead girls astray and make them live an immoral life and live on their earnings and so on. So far as those persons are concerned, the law should visit them as sternly as possible. I have not the least doubt about that. There is the other aspect of the problem. Those women who have already taken to this life of shame and are leading the life of prostitutes, what should be done to them. The first is a problem of prevention of further

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But the refugee girls themselves have been brought into this.

Shri A. K. Sen: They should be punished as quickly and as vigorously as possible.

These are the problems, and I am sure that we shall be able to proceed on right lines, think about it calmly and to put up rescue homes—not only rescue homes where they lead idle lives, but homes where they would learn work, trade and other avocations of life which will make them useful citizens. At the same time, I give a warning, that those, who still think that they can with impunity make it a profession and thrive on the lives of women by causing them to be brought into these surroundings and by subjecting them to this type of life, should be told, and they should be made to feel that the State will be ruthless so far as they are concerned. There is no doubt about that.

I have just heard Shrimati Chakravartty referring to some report which was published in the papers. I do not know about the authenticity of it, but if the facts reported are true, it certainly discloses a very sorry state of affairs at least for those officers who are alleged to be connected with it. I do not think they can look for sympathy anywhere, either in this House or outside—not only for sympathy, I have no doubt the whole country, here and outside....

Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan): Government has not yet contradicted that news.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am assuming that the facts are correct. I am proceeding on that basis.

We have not much time. With these words I hope we shall all be able to work together and find a solution for this problem.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They can entrust it to the Rehabilitation Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They ought to have been more discreet. They have taken the time, and there will not be much time left.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): May I ask you whether the half an hour is going to be stretched? Any elasticity?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No.

Shrimati Alva: Then, I think the hon. friends....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The only remedy that I have got is that I may ask the hon. Minister to lay a statement on the Table of the House, because....

Shrimati Alva: I do not think that will be necessary. My worthy colleague has covered the background of the socio-economic aspect of this problem that is facing us in this country. It is not a new problem.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty said that this law was made in 1956, that it was lying there without being implemented, and came into force only on 1st May this year. There is a reason for it. Under section 23 the States had to make their model rules and implement them. For one reason or the other, the States were not able to do it, and so we had to draw up the model rules and circulate them to the States. We have heard from a number of States that they have been accepted, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Delhi Administration have intimated us, accepting the rules and published them in their Gazettes. Kerala, Rajasthan, Bombay and West Bengal have also intimated that they will be laid on the Table of the Legislature and fully implemented. The Delhi Administration have also published their rules and so also the other States are expediting. This is the information that we have received up to date. That is why there is no reason to feel that the States are not willing or are reluctant.

Because of want of time, I now go to the other matter. As Shrimati

Chakravartty pointed out, there are now no rescue homes or district shelters, but I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that almost every State had a measure of this nature long before it was passed here in pursuance of the international convention that our country ratified.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: A long time ago.

Shrimati Alva: Yes, we ratified in 1956. It was a long time, but it takes time to implement it.

You wanted me to lay the figures. I may read out, very fast of course:

State	No. of rescue homes sanctioned	No. started up to March 1958
Assam	1	1
Andhra	1	1
Kerala	1	1
Madras	0	0
Rajasthan	1	1

There is a reason for Madras, because Madras was a progressive State, and they already had these homes which are now being used as protective homes.

State	No. sanctioned	No. started up to March, 1958
Rajasthan	1	1
Orissa	1	0
Delhi	1	0

We are using the Nari Niketan, and we are trying to get accommodation to start a home. So far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, the problem is not so much. The figures in respect of the other States are:

State	No. sanctioned	No. started up to March, 1958
Bombay	1	1
U.P.	1	1
West Bengal	1	Nil
Punjab	1	1

Now, I shall give the figures about the number of rescue homes and district shelters that have been started since March, 1958.

State	No. sanctioned	No. started since March, 1958
Assam	8	Nil
Andhra Pradesh	10	2
Kerala	7	3
Madras	8	4
Rajasthan	4	4
Orissa	7	4
Himachal Pradesh	2	Nil
Bombay	14	4
U.P.	30	20
Wes Bengal	Nil	Nil

So, not a single one was sanctioned for West Bengal, and not a single one was started. Then, we have:

State	No. sanctioned	No. started since March, 1958
Punjab	2	2

So far as Bihar is concerned, the number of rescue homes is one, and the number of district shelters is 3. In the case of Mysore, the figures are 1 and 2 respectively, and so on. So, I do not know how the hon. lady Member says that the States are not implementing it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I said about my State.

Shrimati Alva: I would request her to go back to her State and see that the State functions better. Especially when she lays a charge on the officers of the ICS, ex-M.P.'s and what not, I think she alone should stop it and

[Shrimati Alva]

manage these people and convert them, purify them and help us to improve the conditions of these exploited women.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why only myself? The Ministers also should do so.

Shrimati Alva: I would just make one small reference, since I have got about half a minute more, to the singing and dancing girls' association that has been formed here. The hon. lady Member said that they came somewhere out in procession. I am sure they must have been from her State.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My hon. friend does not know that they came to Parliament.

Shrimati Alva: Yes, they have come not only to Parliament, but they have been going to her and also coming to me.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They never came to me.

Shrimati Alva: They have also been going to the well-known social workers in the city. But nevertheless, the singing and dancing girls' association is also taken with caution because we do not quite know them and we do not know what may go on in the name of singing and dancing, especially when, as the hon. lady Member herself has pointed out, anything may become a cover to carry on this activity.

My hon. friend said that they were spreading into respectable localities.

That happened long ago, when the States made their own laws. I know that in Bombay when we put the Prevention of Prostitution Act on the statute-book and tried to implement it, this was exactly what happened in the city of Bombay. They obviated the law by moving a gate from the left corner to the back corner, and by so many other ways. But then, we tried our best to implement the law. But this is a subject in which laws alone cannot succeed. There has to be a social conscience; as Shri A. K. Sen has said, we cannot throw them out, and we cannot take them all in also, because the question arises where shall we put them. Therefore, right-thinking men and women have to tackle this problem. Shrimati Subhadra Joshi has said that the police also stands in the way sometimes. I do grant that. There is bad and good everywhere and in everybody. But let us see that even the so called bad police co-operate with us, and I do not see why they should not co-operate.

Since it is past 5.30 P.M. I would only appeal to the social workers, in conclusion, to make our hands strong. The States are willing, and we keep on advising them, and we hope to do well in this sphere, if both men and women co-operate with us.

17.34 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 25th September, 1958.

[Wednesday, 24th September, 1958]

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	8352-55

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of Notification making certain amendment to the Officers of Parliament (Travelling and Daily Allowances) Rules, 1956, under sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953.
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 672 dated the 9th August, 1958, under sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, making certain further amendment to the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules, 1957
- (3) A copy of the Report of the leader of the Scientists' Delegation to U.S.S.R. in May, 1958.
- (4) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Excise Duties) Rules, 1956:—
 - (i) G.S.R. No. 774 dated the 6th September, 1958
 - (ii) G.S.R. No. 793 dated the 13th September, 1958
- (5) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 795 dated the 13th September, 1958, under Section 38 of the

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS
Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944.
(6) A copy of the Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics (Private) Limited for the year 1956-57 alongwith the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

ARREST OF A MEMBER 8355-56

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a wireless message dated the 23rd September, 1958 from the District Magistrate, Kanpur intimating the arrest of Shri Jagdish Awasthi on the 23rd September, 1958 under section 7, Criminal Law (Amendment) Act/1st Cr. P. C.

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS LAID ON THE TABLE 8356

Minutes of Nineteenth and Twentieth Sitzings were laid on the Table

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA 8356-57

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha concurred with the motion to refer the Delhi Rent Control Bill to a Joint Committee.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 8357-58

Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaiwad called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the hardship caused to members of the Scheduled Castes by the demolition of some structures in Moti Bagh, Delhi

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant) made a statement in regard thereto.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 8358-59

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha) made a statement correcting reply given on the 16th September, 1958 to Supplementaries by Sarvashri R. Ramanathan Chettiar and Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka on Starred Question No. 1267 regarding by-product Plants at Rourkela.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS 1958-59. COLUMNS 8361-66

Further discussion on Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1958-59 concluded. The Demands were voted in full . . .

BILL PASSED . . . 8367-8464

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi) moved for the consideration of the International Finance Corporation (Status, Immunities and Privileges) Bill. The motion was adopted. After the clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed as amended

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 8465-84

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) moved that the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Ser-

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION—*contd.*

vice) Bill be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION . . . 8484-8500

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of answer given on the 13th August, 1958 to Starred Question No. 111 regarding suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls. The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Violet Alva) replied to the Debate

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1958.—

Consideration and passing of the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1958 further consideration and passing of the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Bill and also consideration and passing of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill. .

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